

DESCENDANTS
OF
PALATINE IMMIGRANT
**HENRICH
MEYER**



BY MARCUS G. MYERS
EDITED BY JEANNE A. MYERS

FAMILY
HISTORY
MEYER

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Marcus Gene Myers



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PALATINE IMMIGRANT

HENRICH MEYER

BY
MARCUS G. MYERS

EDITED BY
JEANNE A. MYERS



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Preface

The author gives thanks to all of the relatives and other persons who have aided his genealogy research over a period of forty years. Several of these sources are noted in the bibliography and text.

Special thanks go to daughter, Jeanne Anne Myers, for encouraging him to obtain a computer and helping him learn its operation in a relatively short time, for bringing the Family Tree program to his attention, and for her work in the final editing, scanning and inserting photographs, and final publication.

Descendant Outline Reports for Patrick McKeever, Jacob Snyder and Daniel Yandes (Yantis) have been included in order to tie in those families with Myra McKeever Myers (Mrs. George H. Myers), Mary Snyder Myers (Mrs. Solomon Myers) and Sarah Yantis McKeever (Mrs. Francis McKeever).

Marcus G. Myers
January 2003

Table of Contents

Preface	v
Foreword	1
Descendants of Henrich Meyer.....	3
Descendants of Patrick McKeever	7
Descendants of Jacob Snyder	9
Descendants of Daniel Yandes.....	13
Chapters	
1. Historical Background.....	15
2. Palatine Emigration	18
3. Palatines in America.....	21
4. Henrich and Anna	24
5. Herkimer Era.....	28
6. Johann Henrich Myers.....	33
7. Frederick H. Myers	35
8. John F. Myers	39
9. Solomon Myers.....	42
10. George Henry Myers.....	46
11. Mary Jane Brewer.....	48
12. James Myers.....	51
13. Isadora Myers Matthews	52
14. Mary Ellen Myers Kelly	53
15. Lola Mabel Kelly Herrick.....	54
16. Emma Belle Myers Carpenter.....	56
17. Willam Santford Myers.....	57

18. Francis Solomon Myers.....	59
19. Etta Perdita Tibbals Myers.....	61
20. Rex Burton Myers	64
21. Marcus Gene Myers.....	66
22. The Author Recalls The Past	69
Locust Grove Farm.....	69
The Farm House	71
The Barns and Chicken Houses	74
The Land.....	75
A Word About Cream	78
Chores	79
Silage.....	80
The Depression.....	81
Rex or Marcus – Who Was the Athlete?	83
Our Pets.....	83
Cutting Wood	85
College Days.....	86
Army Days	88

Appendices

1. English Kings.....	95
2. The Simmendinger Register.....	97
3. Annals of Albany	98
4. The Kocherthal Records.....	99
5. Frederick H. Myers Children.....	100
6. Herkimer Reformed Church (Latin).....	101
7. Herkimer Reformed Church (Translation).....	103
8. Herkimer Cemetery Becomes Myers Park.....	104
9. Helen M. Hills Records	105
10. Chronology of John F. Myers and His Wives	112
11. Will of John F. Myers.....	113
12. Probate of Will of John F. Myers	115
13. Matthew Myers and the History of LaGrange County	116
14. Herkimer County Census, 1800-1840.....	117

15. Herkimer County Census, 1850-1860.....	119
16. Frederick Myers Revolutionary War Service	120
17. Revolutionary War Records.....	121
18. Civil War Records	122
19. Sanford Myers Military Records	123
20. Cemeteries	125
21. Bible Records.....	128
22. Vital Statistics: Births.....	131
23. Vital Statistics: Deaths.....	133
24. Vital Statistics: Marriages.....	134
25. Obituaries.....	135
26. Letter from Stephen Myers	137
27. Herkimer County Deeds	138
28. Notes from Margaret Parsons Porr.....	146
29. Margaret Parsons Porr Genealogy	152
30. Notes from Blanche Myers Bailey.....	153
31. Notes from Perdita Tibbals Myers.....	155
32. Calendars.....	157
33. Christian (Meyer) Myers	159
34. Hank Jones.....	161
35. Frederick H. Myers Family.....	163
36. Henry F. Myers Family.....	165
37. George F. Myers Family	166
38. Michael F. Myers Family	167
39. Gladys Eaton Genealogy	168
40. Bailey Family.....	169

41. McKeever Family 171

42. Snyder Family 175

43. Yandes (Yantis) Family 179

44. Burnetsfield Patent 184

Sources Consulted..... 185

 Published: 185

 Unpublished: 186

Index..... 189

Table of Figures

Figure 1: John F. Myers	41
Figure 2: Mary Snyder (wife of Solomon)	45
Figure 3: Children of Solomon Myers	45
Figure 4: George Henry Myers (top left), Myra McKeever Myers (top right), Francis McKeever (bottom left) and Sarah Yantis McKeever (bottom right)	47
Figure 5: William Santford Myers	58
Figure 6: Francis Solomon Myers 1913	59
Figure 7: Francis Myers Family 1946	60
Figure 8: Francis Myers and grandson, Philip Myers 1950	60
Figure 9: Etta Perdita Tibbals Myers 1953	63
Figure 10: Rex Burton Myers	65
Figure 11: Marcus Gene Myers 1947	67
Figure 12: Thelma Janet Wainwright Myers c. 1963	67
Figure 13: Philip Alan Myers 1996	67
Figure 14: Jeanne Anne Myers 1982	68
Figure 15: Daniel Kevin Myers 1996	68
Figure 16: George H. Myers (far left); Myra McKeever Myers (third from right); Francis Myers (center, hand on hip)	70
Figure 17: Cousins	71
Figure 18: Farmhouse in summer 1962	72
Figure 19: Farmhouse in winter 1991	72
Figure 20: The bank barn in the 1950s.	74
Figure 21: Francis Myers at the fishing pool in 1912	77
Figure 22: Threshing – Francis Myers on wagon at far right in background.	79
Figure 23: Snapshot taken on a silo-filling day behind the bank barn	81
Figure 24: The author (center) with his father Francis (right), ...	83
Figure 25: Jeanne (age 4) and Maedchen, Rex's Great Dane	84

Foreword

Genealogy sources may be divided into two types, primary and secondary. Primary sources include birth certificates, death certificates, marriage licenses, family Bible records, census records, wills, deeds, obituaries, military records from the National Archives, and perhaps, county histories. Secondary sources include records provided by family genealogists and other genealogists.

A number of primary sources have been obtained by the author for items pertaining to later generations in this book. They can be found in the Sources Consulted. The main secondary sources include:

- The Myers Genealogy compiled by Helen Maud Hills about 1940.
- The correspondence between the author and Margaret Parsons Porr, a descendant of both John F. Myers and George F. Myers.

Descendants of Henrich Meyer

Henrich Meyer 1689-

+Anna Kunegunda (Kunigunda)

2 Anna Maria Meyer 1711-

2 Johann Hendrick Meyer 1715-

+Anna Maria Getman

3 Margretha Myers 1740-

3 Maria Myers 1743-1830

3 Gertrude Myers 1744-

3 Johannas Gerlach Myers 1746 - 1773

3 Frederick H. Myers 1748-1822

+Anna Margretha Weaver 1753-1831

4 Frederick Myers, Jr. 1772-

4 Elisabeth Myers 1774-

4 Mary Myers 1776-

4 Henry F. Myers 1778-

5 Elizabeth Myers 1811-1890

6 Helen Marion Etheridge 1843-1909

7 Helen Maud Hills 1884-

4 George F. Myers 1781-1863

+Catherine Smith 1783-1864

5 Catherine Myers 1803-

5 Benjamin Myers 1808-

5 Felix Myers 1810-

5 Isaac Myers 1812-

+Catherine Myers

6 Elizabeth Myers 1833-1869

+William Henry Stone 1829-1877

7 Ida Maria Stone 1859-1927

+Elmer Elsworth Stockton 1863 - 1938

8 Elizabeth Stockton 1888-1930

+Harris Franklin MacNeish 1879 - 1953

9 Richard Stockton MacNeish 1918-

+Diana Walters

9 Jean MacNeish 1922-

+Arthur Rand

10 Martha Elizabeth Rand 1950-

10 Richard Stockton Rand 1954-

5 Margaret Myers 1814-

5 Elizabeth Myers 1816-

5 George Frederick Myers 1818-

5 Mary Myers 1820-

5 Rhoda Myers 1822-

5 Charles Myers 1823-1905

+Margaret Myers 1821-1915

- 6 Alice Elizabeth Myers 1851-1933
+Wilson Lyman Barnes 1846-1916
- 7 Nellie Ada Barnes 1877-
+Charles F. Parsons 1876-
- 8 Margaret Groves Parsons 1904-
+George Leonard Porr
- 4 Anna Margaret Myers 1785-
- 4 Johannes F. Meyer (John F. Myers) 1787 - 1867
+Elizabeth Smith 1793-1849
- 5 Mary Ann Myers Unknown-
- 5 Matthew Myers 1810-
- 5 Felix Myers 1812-
- 5 Solomon Myers 1816-1866
+Arminta Jane Houghtaling 1823 - 1852
- 6 Peter Myers 1840-1840
- 6 Norman Myers 1841-1921
+Lucinda Young
- 7 Flora A. Myers - 1921
- 6 Stephen H. Myers 1843-1873
- 7 Lulu Belle Myers 1869-1873
- 7 Maggie Myers 1871-1871
- 6 John F. Myers 1846-1853
- 6 Matthew Myers 1848-1848
- 6 Mary Ann Myers 1849-1849
- 6 Almeron Demetrus Myers 1851-1897
*2nd Wife of Solomon Myers:
+Mary Snyder 1824-1894
- 6 George Henry Myers 1854-1925
+Myra McKeever 1858-1927
- 7 Francis Solomon Myers 1895-1969
+Etta Perdita Tibbals 1896-1993
- 8 Marcus Gene Myers 1922-
+Thelma Janet Wainwright 1923-
- 9 Philip Alan Myers 1947-
+Anna Sue Rogers 1946-
- 10 Richard Todd Myers 1968-
+Doris Lynnette Griffin 1971 -
- 11 Charity Anne Myers 1992-
- 11 Laura Hope Myers 1998-
*2nd Wife of Philip Alan Myers:
+Theresa Diane Pruitt 1950-
- 10 Tara Diane Myers 1982-
- 9 Jeanne Anne Myers 1950-
+John Hoyt Snedeger 1944-
- 10 Janet Lynn Snedeger 1971-
+Sean Richard Kelley 1972 -
- 9 Daniel Kevin Myers 1952-
+Deborah Kaye Snyder 1955-

- 10 Amber Dawn Myers 1971-
+Randy Allen Foster 1969-
- 10 Michaele Deidre Myers 1973-
+Chris Gowan
*2nd Husband of Michaele Deidre Myers:
+Jack Carlyle Hatfield 1972-
- 11 Alixandria Brooke Hatfield 1994-
- 11 Jordan Daniel Hatfield 1997-
- 9 Timothy Myers 1958-1958
- 8 Rex Bur-ton Myers 1926-1991
- 7 Clara Blanche Myers 1886-1967
+Brice Bailey 1884-1947
- 6 Mary Jane Myers 1856 - 1929
+Thomas Brewer 1844-1916
- 7 Ethel Brewer 1885-1960
+Lewis W. Pratt 1874-1944
- 8 Thomas Pratt 1906-1965
+Lynn Howard
- 8 Bethel Pratt 1908-1981
+Pete McVay
- 8 Ruth Pratt 1913-
- 8 Jane Pratt 1919-
+Homer Kline
- 7 Charles Brewer 1887-1955
+Grace Rudy 1893-1950
- 8 Helen Brewer 1912-1966
+Don Kee
- 8 Paul Brewer 1914-1969
+Judy Schmucker
- 7 Bess Brewer 1891-1969
+Nathan Johnson 1899 - 1959
- 7 Fred Brewer 1893-1956
+Charlotte Fields
- 8 Philip Brewer 1923-1924
- 8 Mary Alice Brewer 1924-
+Von Beghtel
- 8 Lois Brewer 1926-
+Mark Briggs
- 8 Thomas Brewer 1928-
+Mary Hartley
- 8 Elizabeth Brewer 1930-
+Gilbert Ricker
- 8 David Brewer 1932-
+Pat Kissinger
*2nd Wife of David Brewer:
+Lee Johnson
*2nd Wife of Fred Brewer:
+Magdalene Schwartz

- 8 Fred E. Brewer 1920-
- 7 Inez Brewer 1896-
+John Elmer Carpenter -1934
- 7 Maude Carpenter 1892-
+Glen Fisher -1948
- 7 Hubert Carpenter 1894-
- 7 Marguerite Carpenter 1896-
+Daniel Thomas -1969
- 7 John Carpenter 1900-1959
+Dorothea Shafer
- 5 Asa Myers 1818-
- 5 Frederick Myers 1820-
- 5 Margaret Myers 1821-
+Charles Myers
- 5 Nancy Myers 1823-1849
- 5 Elizabeth Myers 1825-
+Martin Davis
- 6 Seward M. Davis 1846-1923
+Adelia McGann
*2nd Wife of Seward M. Davis:
+Harriet Lewis
- 7 Bernice Davis 1886-
+George Meade
- 7 Gladys Davis 1892-1975
+Burt J. Eaton
- 8 Margaret Eaton 1913-1966
+Louis Wagner
- 9 Carol Wagner 1953-
- 5 John Myers 1829-
- 5 George Myers 1833-
- 5 Sanford W. Myers 1836-1864
*2nd Wife of Johannes F. Meyer (John F. Myers):
+Elizabeth Purdee, a widow
- 4 Evaline Myers 1789-
- 4 Michael F. Myers 1791 - 1860
+Margaret Getman
- 4 Daniel F. Myers 1793-1832
+Polly Fox
- 4 Katherine Myers 1795-
- 4 Nancy Myers 1797-
- 3 Anna Eva Myers 1750 -
- 3 Johannes Myers 1752-
- 3 Peter H. Myers 1757 - 1863
- 3 Nicholas H. Myers 1758 - 1843
- 3 Heinrich H. Myers 1760 - 1789
- 3 Catharina Myers 1762-
- Catherine Meyer 1718-
+Henry Herter

Descendants of Patrick McKeever

- 1 Patrick McKeever 1789 -
+Elizabeth Mills 1797 -
- 2 Francis McKeever 1834 - 1879
+Sarah Yantis 1835 - 1907
- 3 Myra McKeever 1858 - 1927
+George Henry Myers 1854 - 1925
 - 4 Francis Solomon Myers 1895 - 1969
+Etta Perdita Tibbals 1896 - 1993
 - 5 Marcus Gene Myers 1922 -
+Thelma Janet Wainwright 1923 -
 - 5 Rex Burton Myers 1926 - 1991
 - 4 Clara Blanche Myers 1886 - 1967
+Brice Bailey 1884 - 1947
- 3 Samuel McKeever 1860 - 1942
+Mary King
- 3 Lena McKeever 1862 - 1931
+Charles Edgar Cummings 1857 - 1921
- 3 Clara McKeever 1864 - 1926
+Charles Snowden
 - 4 Flossie Snowden 1887 -
+William Sturgeon
 - 5 Raymond Sturgeon
 - 4 Earl Snowden 1894 - 1950
+Ruth (Snowden)
 - 5 Ruth Ann Snowden
- 3 Fannie McKeever 1867 - 1940
+Albert Fullhart 1859 - 1925
 - 4 Samuel R. Fullhart 1891 -
+Lefa Poe 1892 -
 - 5 Mary Fullhart 1913 -
+Walter Overholser
*2nd Husband of Mary Fullhart:
+Brayton Snow, Sr.
 - 4 Russell Fullhart 1893 - 1953
+Mabel Stanley 1894 - 1963
 - 5 Stanley Fullhart 1918 -
+Mary Beal 1919 - 1974
 - 5 Louis Fullhart 1920 - 1939
 - 5 Charles Fullhart 1923 -
+Anna Mae Newhard 1935 -
 - 5 Robert Fullhart 1924 - 1965
+Josephine Roth 1927 -
- 3 Frank McKeever 1870 - 1895
- 3 Elva McKeever 1870 - 1870

- 3 Mollie McKeever 1872 - 1881
- 3 Johnny McKeever 1875 - 1881
- 2 Thomas McKeever
 - +Mary E. McKeever 1838 - 1874
 - 3 Lola McKeever
- 2 James McKeever
 - +Mary Benjamin
 - 3 Harry McKeever
 - 3 James McKeever
 - 3 Elva McKeever
 - + (unknown) Gerbe
 - 4 George Gerbe
 - 3 Lizzie McKeever
 - +(unknown) Perle
 - 3 Nell McKeever
 - +(unknown) Beech
 - 3 Jessie McKeever 1881 - 1882

Descendants of Jacob Snyder

- 1 Jacob Snyder 1790 - 1867
+Marie Stahl - 1883
- 2 Margaret Snider
+Jacob Dausman
 - 3 Ethan Allen Dausman
+Mary Stauffer
 - 3 Leatha Dausman
 - 3 Arrilla Dausman
 - 3 Reson Dausman
- 2 Martha Snider
+Jacob Slusser
 - 3 John Slusser
 - 3 Ira Slusser
 - 3 Frank Slusser
 - 3 Jane Slusser
 - 3 Lou Slusser
 - 3 George Slusser
 - 3 Lin Slusser
 - 3 Andy Slusser
- 2 Elizabeth Snyder
+(unknown) Palmer
 - 3 J. W. Palmer
 - 3 Alice Palmer
+Addison Kellam
 - 3 Charles Palmer
+Ann Torphy
- 2 George Snyder
+Martha Foshsee
 - 3 Nellie Snyder
+Samuel Fulton
 - 4 Herbert Fulton 1882 - 1966
+Jessie Thomas
 - 4 Howard Fulton
+Etta Buzzard
 - 4 Edith Fulton
+Claude Breckner
 - 3 Elizabeth Snyder
+A. H. Shaffer
- 2 Jacob Snyder
- 2 Joe Snyder
+Ellen (Snyder)
- 2 John Snider 1819 -
+Mary Fisher
 - 3 Lewis Snider

- +Ella Camphor
- 4 Velma Snider
 - +Clarence Weist
- 4 Von Snider - 1918
- 3 Sarah Snider
 - +John Hacker
- 3 Charles Snider
 - +Anna Mayne
- 3 Simon Snider
 - +Ella Thomas
- 3 Sim Snider
 - +Arvilla McFelly
- 2 Mary Snyder 1824 - 1894
 - +Solomon Myers 1816 - 1866
 - 3 George Henry Myers 1854 - 1925
 - +Myra McKeever 1858 - 1927
 - 4 Francis Solomon Myers 1895 - 1969
 - +Etta Perdita Tibbals 1896 - 1993
 - 5 Marcus Gene Myers 1922 -
 - +Thelma Janet Wainwright 1923 -
 - 5 Rex Burton Myers 1926 - 1991
 - 4 Clara Blanche Myers 1886 - 1967
 - +Brice Bailey 1884 - 1947
 - 3 Mary Jane Myers 1856 - 1929
 - +Thomas Brewer 1844 - 1916
 - 4 Ethel Brewer 1885 - 1960
 - +Lewis W. Pratt 1874 - 1944
 - 5 Thomas Pratt 1906 - 1965
 - +Lynn Howard
 - 5 Bethel Pratt 1908 - 1981
 - +Pete McVay
 - 5 Ruth Pratt 1913 -
 - 5 Jane Pratt 1919 -
 - +Homer Kline
 - 4 Charles Brewer 1887 - 1955
 - +Grace Rudy 1893 - 1950
 - 5 Helen Brewer 1912 - 1966
 - +Don Kee
 - 5 Paul Brewer 1914 - 1969
 - +Judy Schmucker
 - 4 Bess Brewer 1891 - 1969
 - +Nathan Johnson 1899 - 1959
 - 4 Fred Brewer 1893 - 1956
 - +Charlotte Fields
 - 5 Philip Brewer 1923 - 1924
 - 5 Mary Alice Brewer 1924 -
 - +Von Beghtel
 - 5 Lois Brewer 1926 -

- +Mark Briggs
- 5 Thomas Brewer 1928 -
 - +Mary Hartley
- 5 Elizabeth Brewer 1930 -
 - +Gilbert Ricker
- 5 David Brewer 1932 -
 - +Pat Kissinger
 - *2nd Wife of David Brewer:
 - +Lee Johnson
 - *2nd Wife of Fred Brewer:
 - +Magdalene Schwartz
- 5 Fred E. Brewer 1920 -
- 4 Inez Brewer 1896 -
 - +Charles Ealey
- 3 James Myers 1858 - 1934
 - +Columbia Silvia
- 4 Shirley Myers - 1945
- 4 Maude Myers
- 3 Isadora Myers 1860 - 1919
 - +John Matthews
- 4 Harry Matthews
- 4 Hazel Matthews
- 4 Glen Matthews
- 4 Florine Matthews
- 4 John Matthews
- 3 Mary Ellen Myers 1862 - 1936
 - +J. Clayton Kelly 1855 - 1937
- 4 Chester Kelly 1880 -
 - +Belle Kruger - 1969
- 4 Lola Mabel Kelly 1882 - 1970
 - +Henry Herrick 1875 - 1936
- 5 Carl Herrick 1903 -
 - +Mildred Pierce
- 5 John Herrick 1904 -
 - +Mabel Dunscombe
- 5 Irvin Herrick 1906 - 1968
 - +Anne McCoy
- 5 Arthur Herrick 1908 -
 - +Martha Kirby
- 5 Margaret Herrick 1910 -
 - +Henry Roppel
- 5 Lois Herrick 1914 -
 - +Raymond Harmon
- 4 Clyde Kelly 1887 - 1944
 - +Shirley Shields
- 5 Martha Kelly
- 3 William Santford Myers 1864 - 1916
 - +Flora E. Stoops 1866 - 1946

- 4 Infant Son Myers 1890 - 1890
- 4 Everett Myers 1892 - 1969
 - +Ethel Rittenhouse 1894 -
 - 5 Floyd Myers 1914 -
 - 5 W. Irvin Myers 1915 - 1916
 - 5 Ivan Myers 1918 -
- 4 Nellie Myers 1897 - 1977
 - +Oliver Brown 1895 -
 - 5 Mary Brown 1917 -
 - +John Melling 1914 -
 - 5 Eldon Brown 1922 -
 - +Carrie Sweet 1924 -
- 3 Emma Belle Myers 1866 - 1940
 - +John Elmer Carpenter - 1934
 - 4 Maude Carpenter 1892 -
 - +Glen Fisher - 1948
 - 4 Hubert Carpenter 1894 -
 - 4 Marguerite Carpenter 1896 -
 - +Daniel Thomas - 1969
 - 4 John Carpenter 1900 - 1959
 - +Dorothea Shafer
- 2 Samuel Snyder 1826 - 1884

Descendants of Daniel Yandes

- 1 Daniel Yandes 1750 - 1804
+Anna Barbara Winter 1748/49 - 1821
- 2 John Yantis 1770 - 1810
+Catherine Lauer
 - 3 Henry Yantis
+Catherine Yantis 1776 - 1848
- 2 George Yantis 1772 - 1840
+Ann Mary Roth
 - 3 Catherine Yantis
+Thomas Beggs
 - 3 Elizabeth Yantis
+William Scott
 - 3 Sarah Yantis
+James Marr
 - 3 Solomon Yantis 1798 - 1853
 - 3 Samuel Yantis 1800 - 1838
+Jane Clingan 1804 - 1870
 - 4 Mary Yantis 1827 - 1844
 - 4 Nancy Yantis 1829 - 1844
 - 4 John Yantis 1830 - 1880
+Elizabeth Oaks
 - 4 Melinda Yantis 1831 -
 - 4 George William Yantis 1834 -
+Sarah Ann See
 - 5 Freeman Yantis 1863 - 1946
+Emma Ege
 - 5 Ulysses GRANT Yantis 1865 - 1899
+Ora Ege
 - 5 Emma Yantis 1867 - 1955
+John Everhart
 - 5 Sam Yantis 1870 - 1940
+Ora Ege Yantis
 - 5 Clara Yantis 1873 -
+Elmer Davy
 - 5 Cory Yantis 1876 - 1953
+Frances Wells
 - 5 William J. Yantis 1879 - 1964
+Dena Evans
 - 5 Frank M. Yantis 1879 - 1955
+Stella Rinehart
 - 4 Sarah Yantis 1835 - 1907
+Francis McKeever 1834 - 1879
 - 5 Myra McKeever 1858 - 1927
+George Henry Myers 1854 - 1925

- 5 Samuel McKeever 1860 - 1942
+Mary King
- 5 Lena McKeever 1862 - 1931
+Charles Edgar Cummings 1857 - 1921
- 5 Clara McKeever 1864 - 1926
+Charles Snowden
- 5 Fannie McKeever 1867 - 1940
+Albert Fullhart 1859 - 1925
- 5 Frank McKeever 1870 - 1895
- 5 Elva McKeever 1870 - 1870
- 5 Mollie McKeever 1872 - 1881
- 5 Johnny McKeever 1875 - 1881
- 4 Samuel K. Yantis 1837 - 1860
- 3 Lydia Yantis 1801 - 1887
- 3 Barbara Yantis 1817 - 1885
+John B. Julien
- 4 John Wesley Julien
- 4 Rachel Julien
- 4 Hiram Julien
- 4 George Julien
- 4 Isaac Julien
- 4 James Butler Julien 1849 - 1908
+Sarah Fortune
- 5 Nellie Mae Julien
- 5 Mabel Julien 1891 - 1970
+Benjamin H. Stafford
- 5 Elmer Julien
- 5 Edith Julien
- 4 Mary Julien
- 3 David Yantis 1820 -
+Elizabeth A. Braskett
- 2 Mary (Anna Maria) Yantis 1774 - 1850
+Michael Battenberg
- 2 [1] Catherine Yantis 1776 - 1848
+Henry Yantis
*2nd Husband of Catherine Yantis:
+Henry Yantis
- 2 Elizabeth Yantis 1780 -
+George Flenner
- 2 Daniel Yantis 1781 -
+Mary (Yantis)
- 2 Jacob Yantis 1783 - 1805
- 2 Maria Barbara Yantis 1785 -
+Johathan Powell

Chapter 1

Historical Background

Heinrich and Anna Kunigunda Meyer left the German Palatinate and came to America in the year 1710. What were the reasons? Under what conditions did they come? In order to answer these questions, it will be helpful to learn something of the tangled and often violent happenings in Western Europe during the preceding two hundred years. A good starting point is the early 1500s.

In 1509, Henry VIII became king of England. He was the son of Henry VII, the first Tudor king of England. Henry VIII married Catherine of Aragon (Spain) who was the widow of his brother Arthur. Henry and Catherine had no sons. In 1526, Henry became infatuated with Anne Boleyn. In 1533, in order to get a divorce from Catherine, he cut the ties between the English Church and the papacy and, then, married Anne. He established the Church of England (the Anglican Church) with himself as the head of the church. From that point on, with the exception of the brief reign of Mary, daughter of Catherine, England has been a Protestant nation.

Earlier, in Europe, Emperor Maximilian I (1493-1519) married Mary of Burgundy. Their son Philip married Joanna, daughter of Ferdinand (of Aragon) and Isabella (of Castile). The son of Philip and Joanna became Emperor Charles V. When Philip died in 1506, Charles became Duke of Burgundy and ruled over the Netherlands. When Ferdinand died in 1516, Charles succeeded his grandfather and became king of Aragon and Castile. He also reigned over Naples, Sicily, Sardinia and the Spanish possessions in the New World.

As mentioned, Charles, Duke of Burgundy, ruled the Low Countries of the Netherlands. The Duke of Burgundy was a hereditary ruler. Charles V held this title from 1506 to 1556. There were 17 autonomous provinces in the Netherlands (the low lands). Most inhabitants spoke Low German (Flemish or Dutch), but the Walloons in the southern border provinces spoke a French dialect. Except for high taxes levied to finance his wars, Charles left the government in the hands of the nobles and rich merchants.

Starting in the 1520's, Lutheran and Anabaptist doctrines spread widely in these Netherlands provinces. In 1556, Philip II of Spain inherited the dukedom of Burgundy from his father Charles V. Philip considered the Low Countries vital to his Spanish empire. He tried to introduce Spanish political and religious (Catholic) practices, but he encountered massive resistance. A revolt of many years of fighting was only about one-half successful, resulting in the seven Northern provinces becoming independent and Protestant, while the ten southern provinces remained loyal to Spain and Catholicism. Between 1560 and 1600, the Northern provinces were known as Dutch Netherlands and became Holland. The ten southern provinces were known as Spanish Netherlands and became Belgium.

William of Nassau, Prince of Orange, was one of the richest and most able of the landowners in the Netherlands. From 1567 to 1584, Prince William, nicknamed William the Silent due to his secretive tendencies, served as the rebel chief. His family owned large properties in the German province of Hesse-Nassau and around Wiesbaden. King Philip of Spain made him a stadholder, or governor, of Holland, Zeeland and Utrecht. This title was later made hereditary by Holland and Zeeland.

When Prince William was assassinated in 1584, the Dutch turned to Protestant Queen Elizabeth of England for assistance. An Anglo-Dutch force held the Spanish forces at bay from 1585 to 1587. This situation led Philip of Spain to prepare a huge naval fleet, the "Invincible Armada", designed to clear the English Channel and North Sea of Dutch and English shipping, end the Netherlands revolt, dethrone the heretic queen of England and eradicate North Atlantic Protestantism. However, this Spanish Armada was destroyed by the English in the English Channel in 1588 and the power of Spain declined from this point on.

In 1609, separatists from the Church of England sought religious toleration in Leiden (Leyden) in the Netherlands (Holland). In 1620, some of these separatists, a group we now refer to as "Pilgrims", sailed from Plymouth, England, on the Mayflower to take up a land patent in Virginia. After a rough trip and going off course, they landed at the tip of Cape Cod in Massachusetts. They soon decided to abandon their land patent and remain in the area. They settled in what became Plymouth, Massachusetts.

Two years prior to the Pilgrims landing at Plymouth Rock, Massachusetts, the Thirty Years War (1618-1648) began. Participating in this war were armies of Spain, Denmark, Sweden, France and Austria. A feature of the war was the emergence of private armies led by soldiers of fortune and fighting for the highest bidder. Ferdinand II, the rabid Catholic Habsburg ruler, rescinded the religious toleration, which had been earlier granted to Protestants. Armies pillaged, looted and lived off the land. The mercenary Wallenstein, a major player in this conflict, could be compared to Sherman marching from Atlanta to the coast two hundred years later. Peasants living outside the towns had no defense except to run away. German cities lost one third of their population, while rural areas lost forty percent of their people. The war ended with the Peace of Westphalia in 1648. The Holy Roman Empire remained fragmented throughout Spain, Denmark, Sweden, France and Austria, containing three hundred autonomous, sovereign princely states. The treaty also reaffirmed the Peace of Augsburg formula of territorial churches, according to the religion of each prince. After 1648, the northern half of the empire was mostly Lutheran, while the southern half was mostly Catholic.

Later, Louis XIV of France, who ruled from 1643 to 1715, embarked on a preventive invasion of the German Palatinate. His aim was to prevent future takeover by Austria and to prevent the accession of an anti-French Elector (ruler) in the Palatinate. The Habsburg ruler Leopold I, who ruled over Austria and Germany, declared war. This episode became known as the War of the League of Augsburg and lasted from 1688 to 1697. As usual, there were economic, religious and dynastic factors involved. There

were campaigns in the Rhineland, in Spanish Netherlands, in Spain, in Northern Italy, in Ireland, in North America and in India. Finally, in 1697, the general peace at Ryswick ended a fruitless war.

Three years later, in 1700, King Charles II of Spain died. The Bourbon dynasty under Louis XIV of France and the Habsburg Emperor Leopold I both claimed the right of succession to the Spanish throne. The War of the Spanish succession (1701-1713) pitted Louis XIV against England, the Netherlands and the Habsburg emperor who ruled Austria and most German principalities. The English commander, John Churchill, Duke of Marlborough, was the effective ruler of England under Queen Anne. Marlborough and, Habsburg's ruler, Eugene of Savoy essentially combined to defeat France. The war ended in a series of treaties, including the Peace of Utrecht (1713) between the English and Dutch and the French. Under this treaty:

- 1) Bourbon Philip V was recognized as the legitimate monarch of Spain;
- 2) France renounced Spanish succession of Louis' French heirs;
- 3) Netherlands and Italian territories were transferred from Spanish to Austrian control; and
- 4) Louis recognized the Protestant succession in England.

As will be shown, these continuous power struggles among the monarchies in England and Europe were a primary cause for the Palatine Immigration.

Chapter 2

Palatine Emigration

The people known as Palatines lived in Germany in the areas along the Rhine, the Main and the Neckar Rivers. Due to several factors, their lives were a never-ending struggle for survival.

First, during Thirty Years War (1618-1648), the late 17th century, and the War of Spanish Succession (1701-1713), the Palatinate was repeatedly overrun by armies of Louis XIV, the Habsburgs and others. In 1688-89, Louis XIV had the Palatinate laid waste. In 1707, France's Marshall Villars terrorized Southwest Germany, plundering and requisitioning property in the Palatinate, in Baden and in the Wurttemberg area. These invasions wiped out the fruits of many new, and promising, revivals and discouraged further struggle for better living conditions. There was not enough time for the vineyards and crops to recover between one invasion and the next.

A second cause of misery in the area was the weather. The winter of 1708-9 was the worst in a century. In November, firewood would not burn in the intense cold open air. In January 1709, wine and spirits froze into blocks of ice. Most of Western Europe was frozen tight. Rivers were ice-bound. Even the sea along the coasts was frozen enough to bear loaded carts. Many people froze to death. Fruit trees were killed and vines were destroyed. Calamity fell heavily on the husbandmen (farmers) and vinedressers. These farmers and vinedressers made up more than one-half of the Palatines who left Germany in 1709.

A third problem was the high taxes. Louis XIV of France is well known for the extravagant life-style of his court. The various German rulers sought to emulate this life-style. The high cost of living of the rulers, plus the costs of their wars, led to heavy taxation of their subjects. It is said that peasants often were left without bread.

There is also the question of possible religious persecution, although not everyone agrees on this extent of this problem. The Peace of Augsburg (1555), modified by the Treat of Westphalia (1648), recognized three churches, Catholic, Lutheran and Calvinist, and decreed that the religion of the ruler would be the religion of the people in his principality. John William, Duke of Newburg and the Elector of the Palatinate in 1709, was a Catholic; but in 1705, issued a declaration promising liberty of conscience. Based on this, it seems likely that any claims of persecution were made in reaction to English policies favoring Protestants.

During the bad times in the Palatinate, there were extensive efforts being made to encourage people to emigrate. Pamphlets from the English proprietors of colonies in America extolled the climate and life in the New World. These pamphlets, promoting the causes of colonies in Virginia, Maryland, Pennsylvania and North Carolina, were disseminated throughout the Rhine Valley.

English economic and political policies of the time were based upon the principles of mercantilism. These doctrines placed a high value on dense

population as an element of national strength. Colonial development was also a mercantilist policy. Therefore, it was in the English interest to attract German emigrants. It is said that William of Orange, with his wife Mary, had taken over the English throne from his father-in-law James II in 1688 in order to secure intervention by the English and support for the Protestant cause on the continent against the encroachments of Catholic France. In 1685, the Edict of Nantes granting religious toleration to French Protestants was revoked and persecution followed. Many of these French Protestants, known as Huguenots, fled to England, to Germany and to the New World.

When William III declared war on France in 1689, he published a "Proclamation for encouraging French Protestants to transport themselves into this Kingdom." Queen Anne continued these policies. Her consort, Prince George of Denmark, who was a Lutheran, died in October 1708. It probably eased her grief to act as the benefactress of the co-religionists of George. At any rate, she took a great deal of interest in relieving the condition of the Palatines in 1709.

A further incentive for Palatine immigration to England and her colonies took place in March 1709. The English Parliament passed a bill for naturalizing foreign Protestants. This was the first naturalization law in England. The law stated that the naturalized had to take the oath of allegiance and partake of a sacrament according to the Anglican ritual before witnesses. The witnesses then signed a certificate to that effect. In addition, the law stated that all children of naturalized parents were to be considered natural-born subjects. The greatest benefit secured by the act was the right to purchase and hold land, which could be transmitted to one's children. Those naturalized were also permitted to take part in trade and commerce, practices usually forbidden to foreigners.

With all of these conditions in place, both positive and negative, the Palatine people began moving down the Rhine to Rotterdam in Holland and across the channel to England. A few hundred arrived in London in 1708. About 13,500 reached England in 1709. Then, in 1710-11, about 3,500 returned, or were returned, to Germany. Over 3,000 of this number were Catholics. The Catholics, in both Rotterdam and London, were given their choice of becoming "poor Protestants" to be saved by the queen or returning to their homes in Germany. Some elected to change their religion but many did not and returned to Germany.

Although the English government had encouraged immigration, it was not prepared for the flood of people. Tent encampments were set up on Blackheath of the south side of the Thames, at Greenwich on the Thames north of Blackheath and at Camberwell, a suburb of London. The immigrants were located in various places, such as barns, cheap houses, and warehouses, around London. They were kept alive by contributions from the government and private parties. They had little employment and some were obliged to beg on London streets. It is said that probably nearly one thousand died.

Now the English government had the problem of deciding what to do with all of these people. There were tight economic conditions present and some of the camps were attacked by London mobs fearing the competition.

There was an attempt to settle some of the immigrants on English farms; but instead of getting their own land, they were treated as day laborers and many returned to London. There is a discussion of the disposition of the immigrants in Walter Knittle's book (see Sources Consulted) but it is not at all clear what happened to all of them. It is noted that 3,073 were settled in Ireland in 1710. Many of these were dissatisfied and returned to England; they were not trusted by the Irish Catholic population. In 1711, 2,051 were still in Ireland. Several hundred were sent to North Carolina, but the exact number is unclear.

At this point, another look at historical background is necessary. During the 17th century, the British navy came to rule the seas. A large navy meant a need for many naval stores. The term "naval stores" included timber for masts and spars, hemp for making ropes, as well as pitch and tar. For the purposes of this narrative, the term is limited to pitch and tar. For a number of years, Sweden held a near-monopoly on the sale of tar and pitch. Apparently, there were not a lot of pine trees in England. During the War of the League of Augsburg (1688-1697) and the War of Spanish Succession (1701-1713), Swedish tar rose to "profiteering prices".

There were various proposals for obtaining these naval stores from other sources, including the Carolinas and New York State. It was decided to accept Governor Robert Hunter's proposal to have the Palatine Immigrants process tar and pitch in the territory along the Hudson River in New York State. Hunter's proposed plan was in the nature of an indenture, which would have made the Palatines indentured servants until they had repaid the government for the costs of their transportation and maintenance. Since there was no time limit on service, they could have been kept in perpetual servitude.

Another, and more devious, reason for settling the Germans along the Hudson was to strengthen the frontier. The Germans would be used as a buffer between the English on one hand and the French and Indians on the other. This plan bore fruit later when the Palatine settlers on the Mohawk River were on the "front lines" in the French and Indian War.

The proposal was accepted and the Earl of Sunderland, the English Secretary of State, notified the Commissioners of Transport to prepare two men-of-war as convoy for three thousand Palatines to be sent to New York.

Chapter 3

Palatines in America

It is stated that the Palatines embarked in December 1709 and finally sailed for America on April 10, 1710. The first ship arriving in New York on June 13, 1710, landed on, what is now, Governor's Island, predecessor to Ellis Island.

The immigrants were on board for six long months and endured much suffering. They were closely packed in the ships and many suffered from the foul odor and vermin. Some, below deck, could get neither fresh air nor light of day. They did not have good, healthy food and many died from what was then called ship-fever, now known as typhus. A letter from Governor Hunter stated that, of the 2,814 Palatines who had started, 446 had died before the end of July. Thirty babies were born on the way, somewhat offsetting the loss; however, many children were left orphans. Governor Hunter "solved" the orphan problem by apprenticing seventy-four children from 1710 to 1714.

Of the various sites considered for settling the Palatines, a 6,300 acre tract of land was selected on the west side of the Hudson River about 92 miles north of New York City. Also, the governor bought a tract of six thousand acres east of the river from Robert Livingston, Commissioner of Indian Affairs. A survey, in 1714, found that there were 160,240 acres in "Livingston Manor".

There were four towns laid out on the east side of the river and three on the west¹. On the east side were Hometown (105 families), Queensbury (102 families), Annsbury (76 families) and Haysbury (59 families). On the west side were Elizabeth Town (42 families), George Town (40 families) and New Town (103 families). The total number of people in these towns was 1,874. Movement to the manor began in October 1710.

The Germans cleared the land and built themselves huts, each according to his knowledge and ability. Livingston contracted to furnish the subsistence supplies. He agreed to furnish one-third of a loaf of bread and one quart of "ship's beer", a very low grade of beer, to each person daily, as well as a ration of meat. The meat was also of low quality, loaded with salt.

The Palatines were dissatisfied with their work and their location as well as with the poor rations. They had believed that each family was to have received forty acres of land and it was not forthcoming. They also disliked working in gangs and under rigid supervision. In 1711, some three or four hundred rebelled; but a military detachment from Albany disarmed them. After that, the Palatines were essentially under military rule. They worked, but with repugnance, merely "putting in their time".

¹ On the east side, Germantown remains to mark these settlements. On the west side West Camp (New Town), Evesport (Elizabeth Town), at Smith's Landing (George Town) mark the settlements. Note from Volume III of the Documentary History of New York.

At the same time, the supervisors in charge of tar production were using methods, which were not productive. Also, Governor Hunter, who had made himself responsible for Palatine subsistence, was unable to get reimbursement from Parliament. He did not receive his salary as governor for at least five years. As a result, by 1715, his finances were in very bad shape.

Although there were successful naval-stores projects taking place in the pine forests of the Carolinas, the New York project failed. In summary, the New York undertaking failed because of 1) lack of financial support from the English government, 2) an unwilling labor supply of people working under bad conditions (and, probably, broken promises) and 3) poor management and incapable instruction in the methods of producing tar. It is also possible that the Carolina pines produced a better product than the New York trees.

In September 1712, Governor Hunter gave orders to inform the Palatines that they would have to subsist themselves until further orders since his credit was exhausted. The last day of government subsistence was September 12th. Being caught by surprise, the Palatines experienced a great deal of suffering during the coming winter. They were even reduced to eating leaves from the trees and boiled grass.

Within the next five years, many of the Germans moved elsewhere. Several went to Pennsylvania, others to New Jersey, others south to Rhinebeck, New York¹. Still others returned to New York City, while a number established themselves on Livingston Manor becoming deeply indebted to Robert Livingston.

One hundred and fifty of the most "troublesome" Palatine families negotiated with Indians to obtain land in the Schoharie Valley and moved there between September 1712 and March 1713. They did not have good title to their land purchases, because they were ignorant of the various procedures and fee payments to government officials. As a result, it is said that the Indians sold the same tracts of land three times. Regardless, the Palatines settled in seven villages in the valley. The most northern village was Kniskerdorf, which does not exist today. It was opposite the Village of Central Bridge, where Cobleskill Creek empties into the Schoharie River. Two miles south was Gerlachs Dorf, which also does not exist today. Two miles farther south was Fuchsendorf, later called Fox Town, where the Old Fort Museum of Schoharie was established. On to the south was Schmidtsdorf, later called Smith's Town, which is marked today by the little railroad station at the town of Schoharie. Brunnendorf, later called Fountaindorf or Watertown, was around the site now occupied by St. Paul's Lutheran Church in Schoharie. Fuchsendorf, Schmidtsdorf and Brunnendorf were all within the site of the present town of Schoharie. Two and a half miles on to the south was Hartmansdorf, the site of which is now indicated by an iron marker. And two miles on to the south was Weiserdorf, on the edge of the present town of Middleburg. The village of Oberweiserdorf, about three miles farther south, was split off from Weiserdorf some years later.

¹ Rhinebeck is directly across the Hudson River from Kingston.

A 1718 Palatine report placed 224 families of 1,021 persons still along the Hudson River and scattered areas and 170 families of 580 persons in the Schoharie Valley. The first winter at Schoharie saw a continuation of the poverty at the previous camp. The people were able to do some hunting and fishing; but they often went hungry or ate wild potatoes and strawberries recommended to them by the Indians. They probably were saved by the charity of people in Schenectady. Records show that, several times in 1713, the Dutch Church of New York sent supplies of corn, smoked pork and bread and, also, money for the purchase of flour.

The settlers had not been permitted to bring any tools from their Hudson Valley location; so they were forced to make various tools, implements and furniture from wood. For example, a maul was made from a heavy knot of wood with a projecting branch as a handle. A table was a split log with four branches set in for legs. Relics of this life may be seen in the Old Fort Museum at Schoharie. As their cheap, British government clothing wore out, it was replaced by clothing fashioned from animal skins.

The Palatines struggled along for several years, fighting a continual battle with the government to try to get clear title to their lands, with no success. Eventually, Governor Hunter was replaced by Governor William Burnet, who was ordered to settle them on some suitable lands. In 1721, Burnet gave a number of Palatines licenses to purchase lands of the Mohawks, provided that it was at least forty miles above Fort Hunter¹ and at least eighty miles from Albany. In 1722, he purchased land in the Mohawk Valley.

In 1723, the Stone Arabia patent, about two or three miles north of the Mohawk, was issued to twenty-seven persons. Some sixty families moved down to Pennsylvania. In 1731, the Canajoharie patent was issued; and some Palatines eventually purchased land there.

The Burnetsfield patent, granted April 13, 1725, assigned one hundred-acre lots to some ninety individuals. Some received their land all in one place, while others had thirty acres in the river bottoms between the Mohawk River and the West Canada Creek just before it joins the Mohawk, and seventy acres in woodland back from the river. These woodland lots were long, narrow strips of land. The meadow lands south of the river were later known as the German Flats, while the village north of the river was called Palatine village and later, Herkimer, after the German-American general who won fame in the Revolutionary War. This community prospered until the French and Indian War threatened the New York frontier.

Perhaps as a follow-up of Parliament action, the New York government passed a naturalization act on July 5, 1715. A large number of Palatines took advantage of this act and became naturalized.

¹ Fort Hunter was located on the south side of the Mohawk River, just east of the site where the Schoharie River empties into the Mohawk. It was approximately forty miles from the site of Herkimer/German Flats.

Chapter 4

Henrich and Anna

The first documentation of Henrich Meyer's stay in New York is on Governor Hunter's subsistence lists of 1710-1712. Genealogist Hank Jones has supplied a copy of Henrich's individual record No. 503, which shows that Henrich first appeared in June 1710 as a single man. He was still single on August 4th; but there were two in his household on October 4th. Hank interprets this to mean that Henrich and Anna were married in the intervening weeks, probably by Pastor Johann Frederick Haeger (Haeger) who was a "counterpart of Joshua Kocherthal". Since Rev. Haeger's church records have disappeared; this marriage cannot be otherwise documented. Mr. Jones is of the opinion that Anna had been attached to another Palatine family.

Because Henrich and Anna had only three children, in an era of large families, Jean Rand¹ has speculated that perhaps Anna was a widow. However, she has found no evidence to back up this thought.

According to Walter Knittle's book, the German minister John Frederick Haeger was employed by the London Society for the Propagation of the Gospel to preach to the Germans, alongside Rev. Kocherthal, and incidentally to convert them to the Church of England. It is assumed that Reverend Haeger was of the Reformed faith. This assumption is based on 1) the bickering between the Lutherans and the Reformed that was said to have broken out as soon as they landed in America; 2) the fact that Kocherthal was a Lutheran; and 3) later Myers births were recorded in Reformed church records.

It is noted that Reverend Haeger baptized sixty-one children and married 101 couples from July 1710 to July 1712. It is also noted that he was responsible for the building of a schoolhouse in Queensbury early in June 1711. This lends credence to the belief that these Palatines were relatively well-educated people.

Note: A researcher of family history must be careful to distinguish between family tradition and documented facts. Some pertinent examples are:

1. Helen Hills says that Henrich Meyer was son of Johannes; but there is inadequate documentation. In the cemetery of the Herkimer Dutch Reformed Church, there is a fairly new stone for Lieutenant Peter Myers, son of Johannas Myers, born Michaelsfeld, Wurtemberg, April 4, 1714, died in Herkimer January 29, 1802. On page 5 of her genealogy, she states that "coming from the same section of Germany and with the similarity of names running in the families, he must have been a brother to Hendrick and Christian...." Because

¹ Jean (MacNeish) Rand is a contemporary of the author and descendent of George F. Myers, brother of Johannes F. Meyer (John F. Myers).

- Henrich was about 25 years older than Peter, this particular relationship is possible, but very unlikely.
2. Both Helen Hills and Alice Myers Barnes refer to Christian Myers as the brother of Henrich, but there is no supporting documentation. In fact, there is considerable evidence that the two men were NOT related.
 3. Alice Myers Barnes expresses much pride in the fact the Henrich was appointed Commissary Agent by the British Parliament and served as such until the Revolutionary War. She cites "documentary history of early Palatine Settlements in the State of New York, Vol. 3" in the Albany State Library. Her citation, however, does not hold up. In Documents Relating to the Colonial History of the State of New York, Vol. 5, Page 119, it states that the British Board of Trade recommended that the government appoint a Storekeeper or Commissary at New York. However, there is no individual named. In the Documentary History of the State of New York, Vol. III, Pages 571 and 572, one Henry Mayer signed the lists of Palatine Volunteers for the Expedition against Canada, 1711. Alice's source cannot be identified. There was a second Henrich Meyer in New York who showed up as a single man, Roll No. 501, in December 1711, on the Hunter rolls. Hank Jones is of the opinion that this Henrich was the Henry Mayer who signed the Canadian expedition rolls. He says that usually active Palatines with families were not commissioners or envoys of the Hunter regime. Because, the Henrich of this history was, probably, a farmer of eighty-five years of age in Herkimer/German Flats at the time of the Revolution. It is very unlikely that he would have been a commissary agent under these circumstances.

Henrich and Anna next appear in the Kocherthal Records of the West Camp Lutheran Church. Reverend Joshua Kocherthal was the first pastor of the church.¹ Here it is seen that Anna Maria was born to the pair on 31 Dec 1711 and Johann Henrich was born 30 Oct 1716. According to Margaret Porr's notes, the name Johann means "son of". A third child recorded here is a daughter Catherine, with no dates given.

In May 1970, Perdita, Rex and Marcus Myers visited the West Camp Lutheran Church on the Hudson River, a church that was organized in 1710. The then pastor Messersmith was very friendly, taking them on a tour of the church, serving cold drinks in his living room and showing them photo copies of the original Kocherthal Records.

It is then seen that Henrich Meyer, along with ten others, appeared at a Mayors Court in the city hall at Albany on 28 February 1715-16, taking various oaths and becoming a naturalized citizen.² The date was 28 February 1715 under the old Julian calendar and 28 February 1716 under the "new" Gregorian calendar. See Appendix 32 for a discussion of double dates.

¹ See Appendix 4.

² See Appendix 3.

Henrich, Anna and their children joined the Palatine "dissidents" and moved on to the Schoharie Valley from the camp along the Hudson. When Palatine immigrant Ulrich Simmendinger returned to Germany in 1717, he published a list of those immigrants still living in New York.¹ He shows Heinrich, wife Kunigunda, and three children living in the Schoharie village of Hartmansdorf. Also, the records of St. Paul's Evangelical Lutheran Church of Schoharie, (Vol. I, Page 278), show Anna Cunigunda Meier as a member of the congregation of Dominie Sommer.² These records are located in Fonda, N. Y.

During their May 1970 trip to New York State, Perdita, Rex and Marcus Myers visited the museum at Schoharie and the site of the village of Hartmansdorf. In Marcus' files, there is a photograph of the Hartmansdorf marker.

As mentioned previously, the Palatines had a hard time under Governor Hunter, both at the Hudson camp and at the Schoharie location. Although there was extreme poverty, their main problem was that of obtaining land and clear title to that land. Then, in 1720, William Burnet succeeded Hunter as governor. He gave the Palatines a license to purchase land from the Indians along the Mohawk. The 1722 purchase was of a tract of lowlands about twenty-four English miles long on both sides of the river, about eighty miles west of Albany and at the point where West Canada Creek empties into the river. This grant from the crown was known as the Burnetsfield Patent.

The Burnetsfield Patent was dated April 30, 1725, but the Palatine purchasers began their settlements upon the tract two years before, as soon as the survey was made and they were assured of possession. The grantees held their land subject to a quit-rent of two shillings and sixpence per hundred acres, and were bound to cultivate within three years at least three acres of every fifty. For a long time after the Palatines came to this valley, the heart of the settlement was where the old stone church stands (Fort Herkimer). This was south of the river.

The broad river bottoms near the site of Herkimer were, naturally, a much-coveted portion of the patent. To give as many as possible of the grantees a share of this choice section of the tract, it was divided as a rule into lots of thirty acres each. The recipients of these lots completed their allotments by taking seventy-acre lots (with the same lot numbers) of the higher, wooded ground back from the river. The thirty-acre lots covered the site of Herkimer and all the area in the angle of the river and West Canada Creek, back to a line passing from the river to the creek a little northwest of the village. From this line the corresponding seventy-acre lots stretched away in a block northwesterly for about two and a quarter miles. These larger lots ran the entire length of this block, while they were only sixteen rods in width, the object being to give each of them an end toward the flats, and as close communication as possible with the low lot belonging to the same proprietor. This arrangement is reminiscent of that in a time in

¹ See Appendix 2.

² See Appendix 2.

English history when peasant farmers lived together in a village and owned long strips of land stretching out from the village.

Appendix 44 shows a "map" of the Burnetsfield Patent along with a table listing the lot numbers, the names of the grantees, the number of acres granted to each, and whether north or south of the river. Here it is found that Hendrik Mayor received Lot No. 11, thirty acres plus seventy acres, north of the river; and Anna Mayor received Lot No. 29 south of the river. Actually, there are two adjacent lots numbered twenty-nine, so the exact location of Anna's land is not clear. It is known, however, that Michael F. Myers, brother of John and George, lived on land south of the river. It was on this land that he found the stone that he used to prepare a gravestone for Frederick. Lot No. 10, north of the river, thirty acres and seventy acres, went to Jacob Wever. Jacob was believed to be the great grandfather of Anna Margretha Weaver who married Frederick H. Myers. Henrich's Lot No. 11 is clearly in the middle of what became the village¹ of Herkimer.

The following discussion is from the notes of Margaret Porr:

"The original home site of the Henrich Meyer family was on the north side of the Mohawk River, known as the George Pine Place. The little, old house built by Henrich was still standing about 1906. It was about 50 feet back from the main road called, at that time, the turnpike or German Street, on the bank of a little stream which crossed the said turnpike near the present juncture of German Street and Church Street.

I definitely know that the old log cabin home of the Myers...was on the edge of that little triangular park now called Bellinger Park at the corner of West German and Church Street. (Mr. Gorthy, who lives next to Bellinger Park, said that there was an old log cabin with two stories in it standing on the spot I indicated when he first owned the house. I shall assume...that Frederick built the brick house (the "George Pine Place") which must have been a mansion in its day. It would seem that George Myers inherited the Pine House and that John had a home near Myers Park.

Mr. Gorthy said that his home was the "King Weber" home and went back to the Revolution. This area, if I figure it correctly, is on lot #10 of the Burnetsfield Patent."

¹ Towns in most of the country are called "villages" in New York State, whereas townships are called "towns".

Chapter 5

Herkimer Era

According to Beers' history, the first settlers in the Mohawk Valley were Lutherans. They were principally German peasants; all could read and write. What is now Herkimer (Village) was for some time after the Revolution known as Fort Dayton. The area within which the Reformed Church and the courthouse now stand was within the lines of the fort. The first store in Herkimer was kept by Nicholas Weaver, probably a relative of Anna Margretha. The village and the county were named after General Nicholas Herkimer, a Revolutionary War hero.

In I Corinthians, Chapter 13 (KJV), it is written, "we now look through a glass darkly." This describes the manner in which we try to view the lives of Henrich and Johann Henrich Meyer in Herkimer County. There seem to be no primary records available for reference covering that period. Primary records are those such as records of births and baptisms and deaths, census records, wills and deeds.

The first census was in 1790. According to Margaret Porr, a court house fire destroyed early records. Also according to Porr, there was no minister in the area that recorded events until the time of the Revolution. This last statement seems questionable, in light of the record keeping by ministers in earlier periods along the Hudson and in the Schoharie Valley. It seems more likely that the lack of records would have something to do with the fact that the Herkimer folks were right in the front lines of the French and Indian War. There were forts both north and south of the river and Indian attacks were frequent. Passing reference is made to the tale of the scalping of "Aunt Dolly" and of her having to wear a cap for the rest of her life. Aunt Dolly was apparently a Myers relative or neighbor; and the tale shows up in the novel Drums Along the Mohawk.

Due to the lack of primary records, it is necessary to turn to secondary records. One most helpful secondary record is the publication of the family of Johann Henrich Meyer in the St. Johnsville Enterprise and News. These data were gathered by genealogist Frank D. Deuel, who was then (1935) living in the Masonic Home in Utica, New York. Deuel does not give his sources.¹ A more extensive record is the Myers genealogy "published" around 1940 by Helen Hills. It seems that she gathered most of her information by talking to family members. She was living in West Chicago, Illinois.² Short genealogical histories by Alice Myers Barnes (Margaret Porr's grandmother) and by Alice Griffin Hatch are interesting but not especially reliable. Both of these sketches have dropped one Henrich and have Frederick as the son of the immigrant Henrich. Hatch lists Peter as one son of Henrich; but Peter was born in 1714 in Michaelsfeld in Wurtemberg, Germany.

¹ See Chapter 6.

² See Appendix 9 for selected records.

Also of great help are the many notes of Margaret Parsons Porr, contained in her letters to Marcus Myers over a period of several years. Margaret spent a lot of time with her grandmother Alice and also knew her great-grandmother Margaret (Myers) Myers, daughter of John F. Myers and wife of Charles Myers who was, in turn, son of George F. Myers, brother of John F. Myers. Margaret was the great-granddaughter of Johann Henrich and would have known much of the history first hand.

Reference is also made to the Old Fort Herkimer Church or the Dutch Reformed Church of German Flatts. Members of that church south of the river in 1823 included George Myers, Michael F. Myers, who fashioned the gravestone for his father Frederick, and Henry F. Myers. The wife of Johann Henrich Meyer, Anna Maria Getman Meyer, is buried in the graveyard of this church. At least some of these family members must have lived on or near the land of Anna Kunigunda's Burnetsfield grant. The German Flats Church was a branch of the Dutch Reformed Church in Herkimer. The present Herkimer church (the third structure) is at the corner of Main Street and Church Street. The same pastor served both churches and records do not distinguish the residence of those listed. In Margaret Porr's notes, it is found that the old log cabin home of Myers, either Henrich or Johann Henrich was on the edge of the little triangular park now called Bellinger Park at the corner of West German Street and Church Street. The site that was chosen for a house was tucked away under the hills to protect the home from the biting north winds and was close to the spring-fed brook, which would provide water for all purposes. The original home site of the Henrich Myers family was on the North Side of the River and later known as the George Pine Place. The old house was still standing about 1906. It was about fifty feet back from the main road on the bank of a little stream, which crossed the turnpike near the present juncture of German Street and Church Street.

The park in present downtown Herkimer is Myers Park. It is part of the original farm and was given to the city by "our grandparents" for use as a cemetery. When the cemetery was closed in 1897 and the bodies moved, the land became a park.

Alice Hatch reports that Lot No. 30 of the grant abutted on what is now Prospect Street; and Henrich gave land for a cemetery. The site of the Methodist Church was included. Lot No. 70 extended northward "where the Horrocks Desk Factory is now located".

It is noted by Margaret Porr that John Weber owned lot No. 10 in the original grant. John had sons Peter and George Jacob. Peter inherited part of lot No. 10. He had a son Peter J., an ensign in 1775, who had a daughter Margaret. Later, Frederick Myers married Anna Margretha Weaver (Weber).

It was mentioned earlier that Henrich and Anna Kunigunda had three children as recorded in the Kocherthal records; Maria, born 1711; Johann Henrich, born 1716; and Catherine, no birth date given. There is no further mention of Maria in available records.

Barnes says that Henrich, Jr. (or Johann Henrich) was killed in the American Revolution. This is possible, but not likely, because in 1776, he

would have been sixty years of age. According to a letter dated June 24, 1958 from Franklin Bowman to Herman Lehrbach, Johann Henrich died in 1810 in Minden, N.Y.

Barnes also says that Catherine married a Captain Harter who saw service in the French and Indian War. This, too, may or may not be true.

The best record of Johann Henrich seems to be that compiled by genealogist Frank Deuel. Johann Henrich, born October 30, 1716, married Anna Maria Getman, called Maria. She was the daughter of Frederick Getman and Mary Bierman and was born 1721, died October 16, 1811 at Herkimer, N.Y., aged ninety. Again, she is buried in the cemetery of the church south of the river.

Johann Henrich and Anna Maria had eleven children, six boys and five girls.¹ For this record only one son will be considered. Frederick H. Myers was the second son, the fifth child. He was born May 20, 1748, died July 18, 1822 at Herkimer. He married Anna Margretha Weaver (Weber) who was born in 1753 and died November 11, 1831. As noted above, Anna Margaret was the daughter of Peter J. Weaver (Weber).

Frederick H. Meyer (Myers) is the first character in this historical account to have significant documentation of his life: census records, church records, deeds, service records, newspaper account, and gravestone. Frederick is listed in the first census of 1790 in Herkimer Town, Montgomery County, having five males and six females in his household. Herkimer County was then carved out of Montgomery County in 1791.

In the 1800 census, Frederick is found in the town (or township) of Herkimer (page 108) near Michael and Peter Myers. He now has four males and three females in his home. In 1810, still in the town of Herkimer, he is found adjacent to the households of George F. Myers and John F. Myers (pages 337a and 338), with two males and two females. In his last census, in 1820, still in Herkimer (page 121), his home is still adjacent to those of George and John and he has three males and two females. In this census, the first in which occupations were recorded, George was in agriculture, while one person each in Frederick's and John's household was in manufacturing.²

Copies of the records of the Reformed Church of German Flats are found in the Herkimer County Historical Society. In Volume I are recorded the births, baptisms and sponsors of seven of the children of Frederick Myers (Friedrich Majer, Fritz Majer) and Anna Margaret (Margreth, Margaretha).³ These are Maria, George F., Anna Margaret, John F. (Johannes), Eva, Michael F. and Daniel F. Not located are the birth records of Frederick, Jr., Henry F., Katherine, Elisabeth and Nancy.

In the Herkimer County Courthouse are recorded various deeds of property from Frederick to his sons.⁴ On January 10, 1810, he deeded a piece of lowland Lot No. 15 (north of the river) to Michael. On April 14, 1809, he deeded to John F. about one-third acre of woodland Lot No. 16

¹ See Chapter 6.

² See Appendix 14.

³ See Appendix 5.

⁴ See Appendix 27.

lying southwest of the turnpike road. On April 24, 1810, he deeded to John F. one-quarter acre from Lot No. 16 "lying west of the tan yard that John F. has now in use and employment." On September 1, 1813, he deeded to John one-half acre on the south side of the turnpike road (in Lot No. 16). On September 19, 1814, he deeded to George nine and one-half acres from Lot No. 1 of "vacant land" adjoining woodland Lot No. 15 plus four acres from Lot No. 6. On July 19, 1817, he deeded to George F. a total of 128 acres.

Now, on to the Revolutionary War. Frederick's service is cited in various muster rolls and payrolls from the National Archives, copies of which are in Marcus Myers' files. In May 1779, he was serving in Capt. Henry Tiebout's Company, 3rd New York Regiment, commanded by Col. Peter Gansevoort. He deserted in May but was back in the company in October 1779 and served until June 1780. From January through April 1781, he is listed as serving in Capt. Henry Tiebout's Company, 1st Battalion New York Forces, commanded by Col. Goose Van Schaick. Also, he is listed as serving in Capt. Joseph Harrison's Company of the Levies of Col. Marinus Willet's Regiment in the year 1781. The preceding data is confirmed by material in two books:

1. Fernow, Berthold. Documents Relating to the Colonial History of the State of New York. Vol. XV (New York in the Revolution).
2. Roberts, James. New York in the Revolution. Vol. I.

Margaret Porr writes:

"When you send for Frederick Myers papers, don't be disturbed that it says deserted on one roll. In those days, the organization of the army was pretty loose. Frederick went in to serve for his brother who had been killed and when it came time to plant the crops, Frederick simply went home to take care of that task and stayed until harvest, then went back to fight again."

Margaret's statement about Frederick's substituting for his brother has to be questioned. According to Fernow, Frederick was a substitute for Sgt. Michael Myers, March 8, 1778. It is noted that there was more than one Frederick Myers in the area. There was another Frederick in the militia of Tryon County.

There are several members of the Daughters of the American Revolution who trace their lineage from Frederick. These include Alice Myers Barnes, Alice Griffin Hatch, Nettie Barnes Parsons, Margaret Parsons Porr, and Jeanne Anne Myers.¹

This is an extract from an article in *The Herkimer Citizen* dated September 14, 1897 pertaining to the closing of the downtown cemetery and the removal of bodies:

The cemetery is about four acres in size. Land for the cemetery was given to the village about 1797. (Note: by the Myers family) The first burial was in 1800, the last in 1889. At the foot of Liberty Street, the cemetery is in almost the center of the village. After the transfer of bodies, the land was converted to a public park. (Note: Myers Park). Among the bodies moved are:
Frederick Myers 1822 and Anna Margaret 1834.

¹ See Appendix 16.

Frederick Smith 1828 and Christina 1855.

John F. Myers 1867 and Elizabeth 1849.

Also, Nancy and Sanford.

Frederick and Anna Margaret were transferred to Lot. 679 in Mohawk Cemetery, the lot belonging to Michael F. Myers. John F. and Elizabeth and Nancy and Sanford were transferred to Oak View Cemetery in Frankfort.

Also in Oak View are:

Alice Myers Barnes, Wilson Barnes and Leila Myers Barnes.

Nellie Barnes Parsons and Charles Parsons.

Charles Myers (son of George F.) and Margaret (daughter of John F.)

Charles Francis Parsons (1900-1901)

See also Appendix 20.

It is said that Michael F. Myers carved a gravestone for his father from granite from his (Michael's) farm south of the river. This stone apparently was later destroyed by vandals. Fortunately, a picture had been taken and a copy of the photograph of the stone is in Marcus Myers' file. The inscription on the stone reads:

IN MEMORY OF FREDERICK H. MYERS
WHO DEPARTED THIS LIFE JULY 18, 1822
AGED 74 YEARS ONE MONTH AND 28 DAYS

In 1970, a replacement stone was obtained by Marcus and Rex Myers, with financial contributions by Margaret Porr and Gladys Eaton. This marker is 12" X 24" X 10" high in the rear and bears the inscription:

FREDERICK H. MYERS
1748 - 1822
REVOLUTIONARY SOLDIER
ANNA MARGARET MYERS
1753 - 1831

The location of the grave of Frederick and Anna Margaret in the Mohawk Cemetery is on Columbia Street, next to Lot 99, Section 3, third road around the curve.

Chapter 6

Johann Henrich Myers

Johann Henrich Myers (Mayer, Meyer) was probably the second generation of the Palatine Henrich Myers who was a Burnetsfield patentee of 1723 and died after 1760. He was born October 30, 1716. This same Johann Henrich Majer, Meyer, or Myers married Anna Maria Getman, called Maria^a. She was the daughter of Frederick Getman and Mary Bierman and was born 1721, died October 16, 1811 at Herkimer, N.Y. at age ninety.

Johann Henrich Myers and wife Anna Maria Getman had eleven known children.

Children:

1. Margretha Myers, m. 8-11-1767 to Johannes Helmer (Adam, Philip). See Helmer genealogy.
 - (1) Henry Helmer b. 4-13-1768.
 - (2) Johan Adam b. 2- 8-1770.
 - (3) Conrad^b b. 2-24-1776.
2. Maria^c Myers, b. 1743; d. 5-16-1830 at Herkimer; m. Nov. 15, 1768 to Jacob Bell. He was killed 8-6-1777 in the battle of Oriskany.
 - (1) Philip^d Bell b. 8-7-1769; d. 7-2 or 6-1811; m. Dorothea Hilts. Died Warren, N.Y. Three children.
 - (2) Maria Bell
 - (3) Elizabeth^e Bell b. 6-13-1776.
 - (4) Jacob Bell b. 3-29-1778.
3. Gertrude^f Myers, m. 8-26-? to Conrad Frank, Jr.
 - (1) Anna Frank b. 12-24-1765.
 - (2) Lena Frank b. 6-23-1777.
4. Johannas^g Gerlach, b. 1746; d. 1773; m. 12-2-1770 to Anna Elizabeth Rashach; died about 1773.
 - (1) Maria^h b. 1771, d. 9-26-1860 at Ingersoll, Ont.
Adopted by John and Barbara Schell.
 1. Henry Schell b. 9-22-1770, d. 4-12-1859 at Ingersoll, Ont.
5. Frederick H. Myers, b. 5-20-1748; d. 7-18-1822 at Herkimer, N.Y.; m. Anna Margretha Weaver, b. 1753, d. 11-11-1831. Family too large to include.
6. Annaⁱ Eva Myers, b. about 1750; m. Frederick Christman. Family too large to include.
7. Johannes Myers, b. about 1752; m. Elizabeth
 - (1) Henry^j, b. 3-20-1778
 1. Elizabeth Myers, widow, married George Nostel 9-25-1781.
8. Peter^k H. Myers, b. 1757; d. 6-2-1863 at Herkimer, N.Y. Unmarried.

9. Nicholas H. Myers, b. 1758; d. 6-26-1843 in Utica, N.Y.; m. Cornelia¹.
(1) Frederick^m, b. 3-1-1792
10. Henrich H. Myers, b. 10-16-1760; d. before 1789; m. Christina Lederⁿ.
(1) Henry^o M., b. 4-15-1785
(2) Johann^p Peter, b. 2-6-1787
1. After Henry's death, Christina married Frederick Smith (Martin, Johann, George).

11. Catharina Myers, m. 11-21-1784 to Johannes Phillips.

Nicholas H. Myers was the 9th child. In the records of the Dutch Reformed Church of Kinderhook appear the following marriage records: V. 2, p. 240 Nicholas Meyer van de Grote Vlakte en Geesje Leich J; D; van Claverack, beide wonende in Kinderhook, getrouwt Den 26 Maart 1782, met geboden." The above material was published in the St. Johnsville Enterprise and News of St. Johnsville, N. Y., August 14 and August 21, 1935. Material collected by Frank D. Deuel of Masonic Home; Utica, New York.

NOTES:

Notes of Frank D. Deuel are on file at the historical society in Utica, N.Y. Given here are notations which supplement or differ from the data published in the St. Johnsville Enterprise and News.

- a. Anna Maria was the daughter of Frederick Getman and Mary Bierman.
- b. Conrad born 4-24-1776.
- c. Johannes Hilts m. 5-10-1785 Maria Myers, widow of Jacob Bell. Had Maria b. 6-3-1790.
- d. Philip's sponsors: Frederick Myers and Maria Hilts.
- e. Elizabeth Bell b. 6-13-1776; sponsors Johannes Myers and wife Elizabeth.
- f. Gertrude m. Aug. 26, 1765.
- g. Johannes Gerlach b. about 1746, died about 1773.
- h. Maria m. H. Schell 4-13-1794.
- i. Had George F. Christman.
- j. Henrich Myers b. 3-20-1778; sponsors Peter Mayer and ---Bellinger.
- k. Peter Myers d. 6-2-1823, aged 66.
- l. Cornelia buried in Potter St. Cemetery¹, Utica, Lot 74.
- m. Frederick's sponsors: Frederick Myers and Anna Margretha. There were probably other children.
- n. Christina Leder daughter of Johannes Leder and Elizabeth.
Three birth dates: 4-10-1756; 5-10-1756; 7-26-1761
Two death dates: 6-21-1855; 7-21-1855
- o. Henrich's sponsors: Henrich Helmer and Magalena Leder.
- p. Johann Pieter b. 2-4-1787; sponsors Peter Hen: Mayer and Maria Leder.

¹ Note from Herman Lehrbach: The site of the Potter Street Cemetery has since been covered by a highway.

Chapter 7

Frederick H. Myers

Frederick H. Myers, b. 20 May 1748, d. 18 Jul 1822, m. Anna Margaret Weaver, b. 13 Jul 1753, d. 30 Nov 1830 (per church record).

Children:

1. Frederick, Jr., married Abigail "Appalonia" Frank, daughter of John Frank. They were living at Four-mile Grocery near Utica on 25 Dec 1804. Their children were Mary, Katy, Abby and Hiram.
2. Elisabeth, b. 16 Sep 1774, married William Helmer and they had one son Frederick.
3. Mary (or Maria), b. 30 Jul 1776, married Nicholas Stauring (or Sterling) of Schuylertown. They had eight children, including Abbie, Margaret and Rhoda.
4. Henry F., b. 23 Mar 1778, married Elisabeth Getman, daughter of Peter and Elizabeth Frank Getman of German Flats. Henry (and family?) are buried at Oak View Cemetery in Frankfort. They had twelve children. See Appendix 36 for Henry's family.
 - (1) Elisabeth, b. 7 Aug 1811, d. 12 Jan 1890, m. William Etheridge at Frankfort. They are both buried at Vernon.
 1. Julia Frances, b. 8 Apr 1837
 2. Margaret Elizabeth, b. 18 Jun 1839
 3. William Henry, b. 25 Jan 1841
 4. Helen Marion, b. 16 Sep 1843
 5. Hobert Eugene, b. 8 Sep 1852, d. 1857
 - (2) Helen Marion; m. Albert H. Hills on 3 Apr 1866. She died 29 Oct 1909 at West Chicago, Illinois. He died 15 Jul 1930.
 1. Hobert E. Hills, b. 25 Dec 1866
 2. Harriette E. Hills, b. 19 Nov 1871
 3. Edith M. Hills, b. 11 May 1878, m. William E. Keese and died 28 May 1927. Bur. at Oakwoods Cem., West Chicago.
 4. Helen Maud Hills, b. 21 Jun 1884. Lived at West Chicago.

Helen Hills compiled the 114-page genealogy of the Myers family, more than half of which covered descendant of Henry F. Myers. It is noted that two of Henry's sons and two daughters settled in Wisconsin. According to Alice Barnes, Henry lived just east of Frankfort Village and was a prominent man. He "built the first saw mill here" and built a wagon shop in Frankfort.

5. George F. was born either 25 Sept 1780 (church record) or 23 Sep 1781 (Family Bible) and died 8 Aug 1863. He married Catherine Smith, half-sister of Elisabeth who married John F. They had 13 children, some of whom died in infancy. See Appendix 37 for George's family. George's

tenth child, Charles, b. 8 Feb 1823, d. 15 Sep 1905, married Margaret, daughter of John F. Myers. Margaret Porr is descended from this line.

Barnes says that George was a deacon and Catherine a chorister in the old Dutch Reformed Church in Herkimer. George shows up in the censuses of 1810 and 1820 in the town of Herkimer, near father Frederick and Brother John F. While John and Frederick were at that time in manufacturing, George was in agriculture. In 1830, both George and John had moved on to the town of Frankfort. In the censuses of 1840 and 1850, George was a farmer in Frankfort. In the 1850 census, Charles and Margaret shared his household.

On September 19, 1814, Frederick deeded to George a total of thirteen and one-half acres of land from the so-called vacant land adjoining Lot No. 15 in the Burnetsfield Patent. On 19 Jul 1817, Frederick and wife deeded to George 101+ acres from Woodland Lot No. 15, as well as, something over 29 acres from the "vacant land". Then, on 28 Apr 1824, George and Catherine deeded to Richard and John Syllabach a total of 206 acres from Woodland Lot No. 15, plus some from the "vacant land". (Warranty not to extend to the right of dower of Margaret Myers, the widow of Frederick, deceased.) Alice Barnes notes that around 1800 George Myers sold the original home site to the Syllabach Brothers and moved to Frankfort on the land belonging to the John Frank grant. Deeds for the Frankfort land were not located.

The following narrative is from the notes of Margaret Porr:

"George and John must have removed from Herkimer to Frankfort about the turn of the century. Their farms are up Cemetery Road just beyond the cemetery. (Road 5S goes from Utica to Frankfort. Cemetery Road turns south from it up a steep hill.) The John Myers farmhouse is no longer standing. It was about half way between and across the road from the George Myers place and the Myers Balloon Farm. Mother says that it (John's house) was white, two-story and (probably) a salt-box type.

The large house just south of the cemetery was once owned by Carl Myers, a cousin. (Note: grandson of Michael F. Myers) He ran a balloon farm there. He made balloons for the army. He and wife "Carlotta" put on stunts at state fairs. My mother's wedding dress was made from silk that Carl bought for her in China. Mother used to visit with Carlotta until just a few years ago when she died.

The creek which flows through parts of the Myers farms and down to empty into the Mohawk River is Moyers Creek (Dutch spelling of Myers). The (Erie) canal brought prosperity to George and John, John as a way to market his goods and George because of his dairy business. His milk was sold to the cheese factory which made the famous Mohawk Valley cheese relished all the way to New York City. Grandpa Charles (carried on) the dairy farm. He paid someone to go to the Civil War in his place. Since Grandma was an only child, there was no one to run the farm if he went to war. Mrs. Shirley Russell and her husband own the old George Myers farm on Cemetery Road. Her phone: TW4-2053 (1970).

Grandma gives Sanford the title of Fife Major in the Civil War. The archives list him simply as a private and a musician. I don't know where the fife major comes from. Sanford died from gangrene in a leg wound at a field hospital set up at the Bartow Iron Works in Marietta, Georgia. There is nothing in writing, but family tradition has it that Charles went to Georgia in a spring wagon and brought back Sanford's body. Sanford was first buried in the cemetery in Herkimer and later transferred to Oak View in Frankfort."

Marcus, Rex and Perdita Myers visited the Russells on the George Myers farm in 1970. They took back a plant from the farm and set it out on the Myers homestead at Andrews.

6. Anna Margaret, b. 1785, married Henry Stauring (or Sterling) of Schuylertown.
7. Johannes F. (or John F.) MYERS, b. 24 Jun 1787, married Elisabeth Smith. More about John in another chapter.
8. Eva (or Evaline), b. 8 May 1789, married Henry Helmer of Newark in 1806. They had nine children.
9. Michael F., b. 27 Apr 1791, 1st m. Margaret Getman; 2nd m. Delia Getman; 3rd m. Katherine Dygert Hubbard, his housekeeper. See Appendix 38 for Michael's family.

According to the censuses of 1820 through 1850, Michael was living in German Flats (which is south of the river). In 1850, at age 59, he was accompanied by Catherine, age 50, by another Catherine, age 33, and by 6 others.

Hills reports that he died 10 Oct 1860 and is buried at Mohawk. His son Abram married Ann Eliza Christman and they had one son Charles, also known as Carl, born 1842. Carl married Mary Breed Hawley, who was known "professionally" by the name Carlotta. Carl bought the Fred Gates mansion next to Frankfort and manufactured balloons, some for use in the Spanish-American War.

The History of Herkimer County by Hardin says that Charles Edgar Myers, son of Abram, was a banker, a professor of aeronautic art, and a balloonist.

Alice Barnes relates that Michael first made his home on Anna Meyer grant land (which was south of the river). Two of his descendants, both DAR members, are Alice Griffin Hatch and Katherine Carey Ranney.

Alice Hatch says that Michael's first wife, Margaret Getman, daughter of Peter and Mary Elisabeth Frank Getman, was sister of Elisabeth Getman, wife of Henry F. Myers. Also, his second wife, Delia Getman, is buried at the Fort Herkimer Church beside his first wife. She says, too, that he kept the hotel at Fort Herkimer.

10. Daniel F., b. 21 Feb 1793, d. 8 Aug 1832, married Polly Fox of Herkimer. Children: Henry F.; Katy; Daniel, Jr.; Fred. Son Henry F., b. 1815, had children Adelaide; Mary; and Elizabeth, who married Adam Reese. Son Daniel, Jr., married Mag Tucker at New Hartford. Daniel lived a few rods east of the hotel kept by Michael F. He died of cholera in 1832 caught from passengers from a canal boat.

Beers' History of Herkimer County has two notes on Daniel:

- Son Henry F. was born in German Flats in 1815. At the age of 15 he commenced as a driver on the canal, following that occupation until 1834, when he was employed as a hand on board a packet boat for

five years. He is now the owner of a boat running on the Erie Canal and is also engaged in farming and dairying. His father, Daniel F., was in the war of 1812 and died in 1832. (Beers 1879)

- Daniel F. Myers, German Flats, presented a claim to the State of New York for having furnished his own equipment in the War of 1812.

11. Katherine married Peter Harter of Herkimer. They had children Margaretha, Eva, and Wilhelm.

12. Nancy married Thomas Roberts of Fort Herkimer and Deansville (or Deansboro). They had children: Betsy, Henry, Robert, Margaret, and Frederick.

Chapter 8

John F. Myers

John F. Myers was born 24 Jun 1787 in Herkimer County, New York. He died 14 May 1867 at Vernon, Oneida County, New York, while visiting at the home of his son-in-law (Martin Davis), according to an account in the *Herkimer Democrat* on 29 May 1867. He was buried in the Herkimer Cemetery and, when that cemetery was closed, his body, as well as that of his first wife, Elizabeth, was transferred to Lot 679 of Oak View Cemetery in Frankfort, New York.

He was first married to Elizabeth Smith (Schmitt), daughter of Frederick and Christina Leather (Leder) Schmitt. She was born 17 Jul 1793 and died 21 Sep 1849. They had twelve children. After her death, John married Elizabeth Purdee, a widow. There were no children in the second marriage.

John moved around a lot during his lifetime in Herkimer County. In the censuses of 1810 and 1820, he is found near father Frederick and Brother George in the town (township) of Herkimer. In 1820, he and his father were engaged in manufacturing, while George was in agriculture. In the census of 1830, both John and George were on farms in the town of Frankfort; but by 1840, John had moved on to a farm in the town of Newport. He was still on the Newport farm, with second wife Elizabeth, age 46, in 1850. In 1860, he, along with Elizabeth, was a farmer in the town of Schuyler next to Charles and Margaret. Margaret Porr notes that when John was too old to farm, he went to live with his daughter Margaret Myers. His second wife, Elizabeth Purdee, went to live with one of her children.¹

The deed records generally follow the census records in regard to John's moves, but not entirely. On 14 Apr 1809, Jacob Weber deeded to John about 1/3 acre of the western half of Woodland Lot No. 16 (in Herkimer) lying southwest of the turnpike road plus one acre on the northeast part of Lowland Lot No. 21. On 26 Apr 1810, Frederick deeded to John ¼ acre and use of a spring or well on the same Lot No. 16 *lying west of the tan yard that John has in use and employment*. On 1 Sep 1813, Frederick deeded to John ½ acre on the south side of the turnpike road adjoining the lot lately purchased by John from Jacob Weber. On 30 May 1815, Jacob Weber deeded to John 1¼ acre of land south of the turnpike road. Then, on 22 Apr 1828, John and Elisabeth deeded to Alfred Hill and Henry Hamlin a total of about three acres, these lands making up the house, lot and tannery and appurtenances. The plus and minus acreage figures do not seem to tally; but the important fact remains that John F. owned and operated a tannery in Herkimer in those years.

On 1 May 1837, Samuel Perry deeded to John F., town of Newport, various plots: 46 2/3 acres of lot No. 6, Great lot No. 8. Whole of subdivision lot No. 4. Great lot No. 8 ½ of subdivision lot No. 2. Great lot No. 8 of Hasencleaver's Patent. John F. to assume mortgage.

¹ See Appendix 14.

Deeds were not located to cover eventual disposition of the Newport farm. Nor were deeds located to account for the residency of John F. and George F. in the town of Frankfort on the census of 1830.

On 26 Mar 1856, Edward Shelby deeded to John F. Myers of Schuyler property in the town of Herkimer bounded on the north by the turnpike from Herkimer to Deerfield and on the south by the parsonage lot of the Protestant Methodist Society and on the west by the street leading from Schuyler to Frankfort, this formerly being the residence of Harvey Johnson. In 1858, Charles and Harriet Ingham deeded to John 13 rods of land added to the above property, providing that John build a line fence. The background of this transaction is not known.

On 1 Mar 1861, the estate of Calvin Wood deeded to John various parcels in the town of Frankfort for \$5,300:

- part of lot No. 51, Cosby's Manor, 81 acres
- 1 3/4 acres plus 3 rods
- 8 acres plus 37 rods
- 32 79/100 acres, reserving 3 springs sold to Frankfort Water Works Company.

On 12 Feb 1865, John and (second) Elisabeth deeded to Sumner Faulkner the whole of the farm (125 acres) covered in the 1861 deed for \$8,000.

Finally, on 27 Jun 1866, John and Elisabeth deeded to John's daughter Elizabeth Davis (of the town of Constantia, county of Oswego) one half acre of land in Herkimer purchased in 1856 and 1858 from Edward Shelby and from Charles and Harriet Ingham (as noted above).

The patchwork quilt of the life of John F. Myers and his two wives and twelve children has been assembled from a variety of sources. Two of the best sources are his will and the petition for probate of his will.¹ It is seen that four of his children were deceased by the time of his April 1866 will: Nancy (1849), Felix (sometime after the 1850 census), Sanford (killed 1864), Solomon (January 1866). Sons Matthew, Asa and Frederick were said to be living in Mongoquonong (later shortened to Mongo) in LaGrange County, Indiana. Sons John F. and George F. were living in South Milford, also in LaGrange County. The estate petitioners erred in having ten children of son Solomon also living in Mongoquonong; instead, they were living in Huntington County, Indiana. Daughter Margaret Myers (Mrs. Charles Myers) was in Schuyler; daughter Elizabeth (Mrs. Martin Davis) was in Vernon (where John died); and daughter Mary Ann (Mrs. John Munroe) was living in Napoli which is in Cattaraugus County in the southwest corner of New York State (about 20 miles NNE of Jamestown).

The notice of probate of John F.'s estate addressed to grandson George H. Myers was first addressed to Mongoquonong, and then changed to Huntington. As of 1997, this notice is in possession of Marcus Myers.

Batley's 1882 History of LaGrange County includes a biography of Matthew in which it is stated that his father, John F., was a shoemaker and that Matthew learned that trade while a boy. John's being a shoemaker

¹ See Appendices 11 and 12.

would seem to go "hand in glove" with his operating a tannery for the making of leather. It is also noted, on the 1850 census, that John's sons Asa and Felix were shoemakers.

For the first two years after arriving in LaGrange County, Matthew was engaged in stage driving, while his family kept the toll gate on the plank road between Mongo and Fort Wayne. Subsequently, he worked as a shoemaker for seven years and then bought a farm of 150 acres.

A letter from grandson Stephen¹ (son of Solomon) gives further evidence by naming full brothers Norman and Almeron and half brothers and sisters George, Mary J., James, Isadora, Ellen, Santford and Emey B. Stephen lost a leg in the civil war and operated a marble shop, making grave stones, in Huntington in partnership with Brother Norman. Norman's marble stone may be seen near the road in Mt. Hope Cemetery in Huntington.

Son Sanford Myers died 21 Jun 1864 at Field Corps Hospital set up at Bartow Iron Works, from a wound received at New Hope Church near Dallas, Georgia on 1 Jun 1864. Sanford enlisted at LaGrange, Indiana, on 15 Aug 1862 and was enrolled at Fort Wayne in Company C, 100 Regiment of Indiana Infantry. His description upon enlistment was age 25; height 5'6"; light complexion; blue eyes; light hair; born Herkimer, N.Y.; occupation, farmer. On most of the muster rolls, found in the National Archives, he is listed as either a private or a regimental musician. On the muster-in roll at Indianapolis on 10 Sep 1862, he is listed as 1st Sgt., Capt. Crocker's Company, 100 Regiment, Indiana Infantry. This was possibly a temporary appointment. Perhaps there is truth in the family tradition that Sanford was a "fife major". See Appendix 19 for more information. As noted elsewhere, it is said that Cousin Charles went to Georgia in a spring wagon and brought back Sanford's body to New York State. They are both now buried at Oak View Cemetery, Frankfort, N.Y.

Again, Margaret Porr said that the Erie Canal brought prosperity to George and John, to John as a way to market his goods. This, more than likely, is confirmed by the fact that he bought his 125 acres in Frankfort in 1861 for \$5,300 and sold the acreage in 1865 for \$8,000.

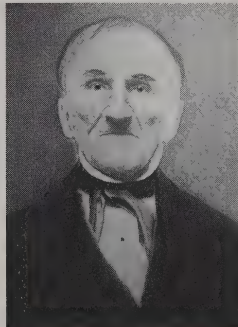


Figure 1: John F. Myers

¹ See Appendix 26.

Chapter 9

Solomon Myers

Solomon Myers was born 5 Jul 1816 in Herkimer County, New York, and died 16 Jan 1866 in Huntington County, Indiana. He was the son of John F. Myers and Elisabeth (Smith) Myers. In Herkimer County, he first married Arminta Jane Houghtaling, born 28 May 1823, died 30 June 1852 in Indiana. In Indiana, he second married Mary Snyder, born 18 May 1824 in Franklin County, Pa.; died 17 Oct 1894. All are buried at Riverside Cemetery in Andrews, Indiana. Solomon was a blacksmith and a farmer.

Children, 1st marriage (Arminta Jane Houghtaling):

1. Peter Myers, b. 26 Dec 1840, d. 26 Dec 1840. Buried N.Y. State.
2. Norman Myers, b. 18 Dec 1841 in Herkimer Co. Moved to Huntington County, Indiana, in 1848. Married Lucinda Young 14 Oct 1866. With brother Stephen, owned tombstone/monument shop on South Jefferson Street in Huntington. Daughter Flora deceased in 1921. All buried at Mt. Hope Cemetery, Huntington. (Perdita Myers says: "We visited Aunt Lu on 1st Street in Huntington.") Norman enlisted 6 Dec 1863 in Huntington in Company D of the 130 Regiment of Indiana Infantry. After being promoted to corporal on 1 Jan 1865, he was mustered out on 2 December 1865. His description on the company rolls: age 21; height 5'10"; fair complexion; blue eyes, dark hair; occupation, stone cutter. Although his service records do not mention it, the notes of Blanche Myers Bailey say that Norman spent several months in (military) prison.
3. Stephen Myers, b. 10 Nov 1843 in Herkimer County. Operated a monument shop with Norman. Died 9 Apr 1873. Buried at Mt. Hope, Huntington. (1) Lulu Belle, b.1870, d.1873 Buried at Mt. Hope. (2) Maggie, d. 1871, age 3 mos. Buried at Mt. Hope. Stephen enrolled in Huntington 1 Aug 1862 as a private in Company E of the 75 Regiment of Indiana Infantry. He was in the Army of the Cumberland and was wounded at Chickamauga on 21 Jun 1864. He was in a field hospital in Nashville and had his left leg amputated. He was discharged in Indianapolis on 7 Mar 1865. His description on the company rolls: age 18; height 5'7½"; light complexion; blue eyes; dark hair; farmer; born Herkimer County. Blanche's notes say that Huntington doctor A. H. Shaffer was the regimental surgeon who removed Stephen's leg.
4. John F. Myers, b. 4 May 1846, d. 5 Aug 1853. Buried at Andrews.
5. Matthew Myers, b. 7 Jan 1848, d. 9 Jan 1848. Buried in family plot on farm at Andrews.
6. Mary Ann Myers, b. 15 Jan 1849, d. 20 Jan 1849. Buried in family plot on farm at Andrews.
7. Almeron Demetrus Myers, b. 5 Aug 1851 (?), d. 189(?).

Children, 2nd marriage (Mary Snyder):

8. George Henry Myers, b. 16 Jul 1854, d. 8 Dec 1925. Married Myra McKeever, b. 8 Jan 1858, d. 23 Aug 1927. Both buried at Riverside Cemetery, Andrews. George was a farmer on the Myers homestead east of Andrews. Daughter, Clara Blanche; son, Francis Solomon.
9. Mary Jane Myers, b. 15 Mar 1856, d. 5 Mar 1929. Married Thomas Brewer, b. 21 Oct 1844, d. 31 May 1916.
10. James Myers, b. 29 Jan 1858; d. 17 Apr 1934; m. Columbus Silvia. Buried at Crown Hill Cemetery, Indianapolis.
11. Isadora Myers, b. 17 May 1860, d. ? Aug 1919; m. John Matthews.
12. Mary Ellen Myers, b. 20 Feb 1862, d. ? Mar 1936; m. Clayton Kelly, b. 1855, d. 1937. They lived in Huntington, Indiana.
13. Emma Belle Myers, b. 21 May 1866; d. 28 Sep 1940; m. John Elmer Carpenter on 18 May 1890. Lived in Peru, Indiana. Elmer died 22 Dec 1934. He was a railroad conductor.
14. William Sanford Myers, b. 16 Oct 1868; d. 19 Mar 1916. In 1888, married Flora Stoops, b. 1866, d. 1946. Flora married Lewis Snider c. 1923 and they lived near Andrews.

Exactly when Solomon came to Indiana is not clear. According to Blanche Myers, a grant of land in Dallas Township, Huntington County was received from the government between 1837 and 1840. But the purchase document for 80 acres of land from the Wabash & Erie Canal board of trustees to Solomon Myers is dated 11 October 1858. (See original in Marcus Myers' files.) Also it is noted in the family Bible that Norman and Stephen were born in Herkimer County in 1841 and 1843. Solomon probably traveled on the Erie Canal to Buffalo, across Lake Erie to Toledo, and on the Wabash & Erie Canal to Fort Wayne and Huntington.

In another note, Blanche says that she found a statement in an old atlas that Norman came to Huntington County in 1848. Also, it is noted in the 1850 census of Huntington County that young John F., age 4, was born in New York State. (See census record notes below.) There is no record of Solomon and family in the 1840 census of Huntington County. Young Matthew was born in January 1848 and buried on the family farm. In summary, it seems clear that the family came to the county between 1846 and January 1848.

Blanche quoted Norman as saying that there was a long stretch of forest across from the Myers home. She says that the blacksmith shop stood back of the house that even in the nineties shoes could be dug from the ground, and that one time she found a mule shoe. On the other hand, Francis Myers said that he found blacksmithing artifacts at a location about 100 yards east of the house, the second house, built around 1888, soon after Blanche was born.

Arminta died 30 Jun 1852 and was buried in the family lot, some 70 to 80 yards back of the present house and on top of the hill which descends to the "valley" of Loon Creek, along with her two babies Matthew and Mary Ann and young John F. A locust tree was planted at the head of her grave.

After a few years, the burial place became a locust grove. The farm became the "Locust Grove" farm, with that name painted on the big bank barn.

Solomon died 16 Jan 1866 of dropsy of the heart and was buried in Leedy Cemetery, a mile southeast of Andrews. This cemetery was much overgrown in the 1970's, it being next to impossible to locate any graves. A short time after the death of wife Mary (1894), the bodies of Solomon, Arminta and young John F. were moved to Riverside Cemetery in Andrews. The large, red granite monument, on which the names of Solomon, Arminta and Mary were inscribed, was erected by Norman Myers.

Census records of Huntington County:

1840. No record of the family.

	<u>Page</u>		<u>Age</u>		<u>Born In</u>
1850: 809	Solomon Myers	33	Blacksmith	NY	
	Arminta J.	27		NY	
	Norman A.	8		NY	
	Stephen H.	6		NY	
	John F.	4		NY	

Value of real estate: \$600.

1860: 88	Solomon Myers	43	Farmer	NY
	Mary	36		PA
	George H.	5		IN
	Mary J.	4		IN
	James	2		IN
	Isadore (Isadora)	1/12		IN

Also on the 1850 census:

1013	Stephen Houghtaling	63	Farmer	NY
	Rebecca	59		NY

Stephen probably is related to Arminta. Somewhere, Blanche mentioned a brother Stephen; but this man is old enough to be her father.



Figure 2: Mary Snyder (wife of Solomon)



Figure 3: Children of Solomon Myers
L to R front row: Jane, Isadora, Ellen, Emma
L to R back row: Norman, George, James, Santford

Chapter 10

George Henry Myers

George Henry Myers, born 16 Jul 1854, died from a stroke 8 Dec 1925. On 9 Mar 1882, he married Myra McKeever, daughter of Francis and Sarah (Yantis) McKeever. She was born 8 Jan 1858 and died 23 Aug 1927. George farmed the family homestead at Andrews, which he inherited from father Solomon. He bought out the other heirs and incurred a mortgage, which remained a severe burden to son Francis and Perdita throughout the depression years of the 1930's. George was described as a very neat and dignified man who went to the barbershop in Andrews every week for a shave. He and Myra are buried at Riverside Cemetery in Andrews.

Children:

1. Clara Blanche Myers, b. 7 Feb 1886, died 12 Mar 1967 at the Methodist Memorial Home in Warren, Indiana. She taught school for a while. In 1925, she married Brice Bailey, who was born in 1884, died in 1947. For a time, Brice operated a grain mill in Andrews. Later, he operated the farm just east of the Myers homestead which formerly was owned by Lena (McKeever) and Charlie Cummings. Also, for a brief period, Clyde and Doyce (Tibbals) Knight and sons lived on that farm. (Marcus and Max started to school at Andrews the same year.) Blanche is buried at Andrews, Brice at Monument City. They had no children. See Appendix 40 for the Bailey family.
2. Francis Solomon Myers was born 26 Feb 1895 and died from a heart attack on 11 Jun 1969. On 8 Feb 1922, he married Etta Perdita Tibbals, who was born 26 Aug 1896 and died 27 Jul 1993. They are buried at Greenlawn Memorial Park in Fort Wayne, Indiana. Francis farmed the family homestead and also worked in a factory to "make ends meet" during the depression. (See separate biographies of Francis and Perdita.)
 - (1) Marcus Gene Myers, born 15 Nov 1922. On 10 Feb 1946 married Thelma Janet Wainwright, daughter of Byron and May Wainwright, born 15 Mar 1923. Divorced 1960.
 1. Philip Alan Myers, born 20 Jun 1947.
 2. Jeanne Anne Myers, born 26 Oct 1950.
 3. Daniel Kevin Myers, born 2 Nov 1952.
 4. Timothy Myers, born 25 May 1958, died 26 May 1958.
 - (2) Rex Burton Myers, born 26 May 1926, died 11 Nov 1991. See Chapter 20 for biography of Rex.

Remarks by Perdita Myers to son, Marcus:

George Myers was about 5'9" and slender, with blue eyes. He had gray hair which he kept well trimmed and wore a gray, close-trimmed moustache. He wore a black suit and a black bow tie. He had pride in his appearance. You can be proud of him. I was. He was a nice worker, wanted things done right. He knew and liked good things. The granddads (George Myers and Sheridan Tibbals) got along "pretty well".

George attended the Andrews Methodist Church regularly; he was an officer for years up to the time of his death. He still had his own teeth at the time of his death.

Myra McKeever Myers had thin black hair, wore a small knot in back. She originally was a tall woman but injuries caused a hunchback condition. She had brown eyes. (All the McKeever except Fannie had brown eyes.) She was proficient in grammar and handwriting.

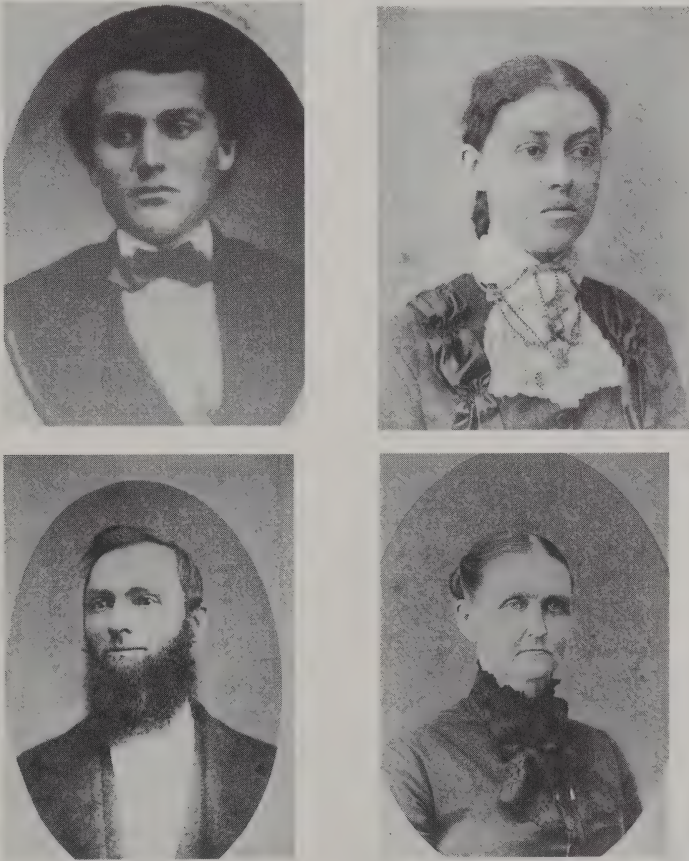


Figure 4: George Henry Myers (top left), Myra McKeever Myers (top right), Francis McKeever (bottom left) and Sarah Yantis McKeever (bottom right)

Chapter 11

Mary Jane Brewer

Mary Jane Myers was born 15 March 1856 to Solomon and Mary (Snyder) Myers. She died 5 Mar 1929. She married Thomas Brewer, born 21 October 1844, died 31 May 1916.

Children:

1. Ethel Brewer (1885 -1960) m. Lewis W. Pratt (1874 -1944)
 - (1) Thomas Pratt (1906 -1965) m. Lynn Howard. Buried at Anchorage, Alaska.
 1. David Pratt (1934 -) m. Betty Satchwill. Cupertine, California, 1969.
 - (1) Velma Kay Pratt (Feb 1956 -)
 - (2) Bethel Pratt (1908 -) m. Pete McVay, Lansing, Michigan. No children.
 - (3) Ruth Pratt (1913 -) Unmarried. Andrews, Indiana. Has been perennial alumni secretary of Andrews High School.
 - (4) Jane Pratt (1919 -) m. Homer Kline. Huntington, Indiana. Homer taught physics at Snider High School in Fort Wayne. His brother Roy taught shop and was head basketball coach at Snider. Brother Virgil farmed about ½ mile from the Tibbals farm in Polk Township, Huntington County.
2. Charles Brewer (Nov 1887 - Jan 1955) m. Grace Rudy (1893 -1950).
 - (1) Helen Brewer (1912 - Dec 1966) m. Don Kee, New Haven, Indiana.
 1. Cheryl Kee (1946 -) m. Stanley W. Poepple.
 - (1) Matthew Scott Poepple b. 11 Nov 1968.
 2. Donellen Kee (1950 -) m. Rick Myers
 - (1) Tabitha Jill Myers b. 29 Sep 1968.
 - (2) Paul Brewer (1914 -1969) m. Judy Schmucker, Fort Wayne, Indiana.
 1. Lloyd Brewer (1938 -) m. Nancy Baker
 - (1) Colleta Dian Brewer b. 28 Jun 1961
 - (2) Susan Carol Brewer b. 22 Oct 1964
 - (3) Jennifer Jo Brewer b. 29 Oct 1966
 2. Ronald Brewer (1946 -) m. Beverly Hart
 - (1) Brent Allen Brewer b. 21 Sep 1968
 3. Robert Lee Brewer b. 4 Jan 1950
 4. Paula Jean Brewer b. 10 Sep 1952
 3. Bess Brewer (1891 - 1969) m. Nathan Johnson (1899 - 1959). Separated. Bess buried at Joliet IL.

- (1) Margaret Johnson (1919 -) m. Earl Wenberg (1912 - 1958).
Lived in Illinois.
 1. James Earl Wenberg b. 15 Nov 1939, d. 1965.
 2. Laura Jean Wenberg b. 27 Jul 1941
 3. Linda Lou Wenberg b. 6 Mar 1944
 4. Barbara Ann Wenberg b. 15 Aug 1947
 5. Patricia Kay Wenberg b. 6 Sep 1948
 6. Nathan Albin Wenberg b. 9 Nov 1952
- (2) Jeanette Johnson (1922 -) m. Kenneth Morford.
 1. Elizabeth Morford b. 14 Feb 1948
 2. Kenneth Morford, Jr. b. 26 Nov 1953
- (3) Robert Johnson (1924 -) m. Vivian Gray. California.
 1. Michael Johnson b. 1957
- (4) Mary Johnson (1925 -) m. George Schofield. Illinois.
 1. Maureen Mary Schofield b. 12 Sep 1948
 2. Mary Frances Schofield b. 5 May 1950
 3. Georgeen Pamela Schofield b. 3 Sep 1951
 4. Charlene Ann Schofield b. 5 Aug 1954
 5. Roberta Jean Schofield b. 5 Oct 1955
 6. Thomas Raymond Schofield b. 27 Jan 1957
 7. Kathy Kay Schofield b. 6 Apr 1961
- (5) Phyllis Johnson (1928 -) 1st m. Bud Hedrick. 2nd m. Martin Start.
Michigan.
 1. Kerry Lynn Hedrick b. 14 Mar 1946, m. Vincent Kurtz.
 - (1) Phyllis Eva Kurtz b. 20 Aug 1966
 - (2) Douglas Leroy Kurtz b. 18 Aug 1967
4. Fred (Ted) Brewer (1893 - 1956) 1st m. Magdalene Schwartz (later Mrs. J. E. Stockman of Huntington, Indiana.) 2nd m. Charlotte Fields, Huntington.

Children, 1st marriage:

 - (1) Fred E. Brewer Writer. Lived in the East.

Children, 2nd marriage:

 - (2) Philip Brewer (Feb 1923 -1944) Killed in World War II.
 - (3) Mary Alice Brewer (1924 -) m. Von Beghtel. Huntington.
 1. Allen Beghtel b. 1951
 2. Beth Beghtel b. 1953
 3. David Beghtel b. 1954
 4. Robert Beghtel b. 1955
 5. Amy Beghtel b. 1960
 - (4) Lois Brewer (1926 -) m. Mark Briggs. Huntington.
 1. Michael Briggs b. 1948, m. Nancy Webster.
 - (5) Thomas Brewer (1928 -) m. Mary Hartley. Roanoke.
 1. Cheryl Brewer b. 1948. m. Thomas Allen
 2. Thomas Brewer b. 1950
 - (6) Elizabeth Brewer (1930 -) m. Gilbert Ricker. Huntington.
 1. Gilbert (Ricky) Ricker b. 1950
 2. Deborah Kay Ricker b. 1954
 3. Gregory Ricker b. 1956

(7) David Brewer (1932 -) 1st m. Pat Kissinger. 2nd m. Lee Johnson.

Children, 1st marriage:

1. Michael Brewer b. 1955
2. Debbie Brewer b. 1959

Children, 2nd marriage:

3. Terrie Sue Brewer b. 1967

5. Inez Brewer (1896 -) m. Charles Emley. California. No children.

Chapter 12

James Myers

James Myers was born to Solomon and Mary (Snyder) Myers on 29 Jan 1858 and died 17 Apr 1934. He is buried at Crown Hill Cemetery, Indianapolis. He was married twice, first to Columbus Silvia and second to an unidentified woman. At one time, he operated a boarding house; at one time, he bought and rented houses in Indianapolis; and later he farmed. Francis Myers says that Uncle Jim was likeable but was awfully "nosey". He tells about Jim's racing his buggy through Indianapolis streets and being chased by police.

Children:

1. Shirley Myers, d. c. 1945; m. Charles Long, who was traffic manager of the traction company in Indianapolis.
(1) James Long, Indianapolis
2. Maude Myers, d. c. 1895.

Chapter 13

Isadora Myers Matthews

Isadora Myers was born to Solomon and Mary (Snyder) on 17 May 1860 and died Aug 1919. She married John Matthews in 1885. They lived first at Andrews, Indiana, and later at Niles, Ohio.

Children:

1. Harry Matthews; d. fairly young. Was a railroader(?)
2. Hazel Matthews; d. fairly young.
3. Glen Matthews¹; d. 1952. Married Hazel (unknown).
 - (1) Virginia Matthews
 - (2) Mildred Matthews²; m. Paul Walker .
 - (3) Doris Matthews
 - (4) Glen Matthews, Jr.
4. Florine Matthews. d. 1933.
5. John Matthews; Niles, Ohio(?)

¹ Glenn and his family visited at the Francis Myers home now and then. He was a favorite cousin.

² A letter from Marcus Myers to Mildred in June 1970 was never answered.

Chapter 14

Mary Ellen Myers Kelly

Mary Ellen Myers was born 20 Feb 1862 to Solomon and Mary (Snyder) Myers and died Mar 1936. She married Clayton Kelly, b. 1855, d. 1937.

"Uncle Clate" was a carpenter with the Erie Railroad in Huntington, Indiana. He was a tall, dignified man with a deep voice. He drove a black Studebaker (c. 1925 model). They visited at the Francis Myers home often; and Clate usually had a bag of mints in his pocket which he proceeded to share with Marcus and Rex.

Children:

1. Chester Kelly; b. 1880; m. Belle Kruger who d. 1969. They lived and are buried at Elkhart, IN. Chester was a railroad man.
(2) Royden K. Kelly; Address, as of 1970, was:
Pound Ridge Road
Bedford Village
New York, New York 10506
2. Lola Mabel Kelly; b. 11 Sep 1882; d. 21 Jun 1970. She married Henry Herrick, b. 1875, d. 1936. Henry was a graduate of Hiram College. He ran a fruit farm near Twinsburg, Ohio. Mabel was living there at the time of her death. See next chapter for their issue.
3. Clyde Kelly, b. c. 1887, d. c. 1944, m. Shirley Shields. Clyde held a political job (as a Democrat) in Indianapolis. He is buried there.
(1) Martha Kelly; Indianapolis.

Chapter 15

Lola Mabel Kelly Herrick

Lola Mabel Kelly Herrick (known as Mabel) was born 11 Sep 1882 to Mary Ellen (Myers) and Clayton Kelly and died 21 Jun 1970. She married Henry Herrick, b. 1875, d. 1936. Henry was a graduate of Hiram College. He ran a fruit farm near Twinsburg, Ohio. Mabel was living at Twinsburg at the time of her death. She visited at the Nellie and Ollie Brown home in Huntington just a few weeks before her death.

Children:

1. Carl Herrick; b. 17 Jun 1903; m. Mildred Pierce. He operated a greenhouse at Twinsburg, Ohio.
 - (1) Carl Herrick; b. 1925.
 1. Craig Herrick; b. 1961.
 2. Stephen Herrick; b. 1967.
 - (2) Betty Herrick; b. 1927; m. (unknown) Wesner; divorced.
 1. Debbie Wesner; b. 1959.
 2. Mark Wesner; b. 1961.
 - (3) Theodore Herrick; b. 1929.
 1. Howard Herrick; b. 1960.
 2. Patricia Herrick; b. 1962.
 - (4) Robert Herrick; b. 1931.
 1. Bobbie Herrick; b. 1955.
 2. Scott Herrick; b. 1957.
2. John Herrick; b. 10 Jul 1904; m. Mabel Dunscombe; no children. He did administrative work at Ohio State University.
3. Irvin Herrick; b. 4 Feb 1906; d. 1968; m. Anne McCoy. Worked with Carl in the greenhouse.
 - (1) Janet Herrick
 - (2) Tom Herrick
4. Arthur Herrick; b. 5 Jul 1908; m. Martha Kirby. Professor of biology at Kent State University.
 - (1) Glenn Herrick.
5. Martha Herrick; b. 28 Jan 1910; m. Henry Roppel¹, b. 1900. They lived at Ravenna, Ohio.

¹ Pronounced with long 'o'.

- (1) Dorothy Roppel; b. 4 Sep 1933; m. Don Gibson. In 1970, they were living in San Jose, California.
 1. Bruce Kevin Gibson; b. 1956.
 2. David Stuart Gibson; b. 1958.
 - (2) Bruce Roppel; b. 1937, d. 1950.
 - (3) Roger Roppel; b. 12 Sep 1942; unmarried. In 1970, he was living in Canton, Ohio.
6. Lois Herrick; b. 13 Aug 1914; m. Raymond Harmon, a farmer at Aurora, Ohio.
- (1) Nancy Harmon; b. 1937(?).
 - (2) Carol Harmon; b. c. 1946.

Chapter 16

Emma Belle Myers Carpenter

Emma Belle Myers was born 21 May 1866 to Solomon and Mary (Snyder) Myers and died 28 Sep 1940. She married John Elmer Carpenter on 18 May 1890. He died 22 Dec 1934. Elmer was a conductor on the Wabash Railroad. (Sam Leedy had him arrested once in Andrews for holding the train too long!) Emma and Elmer are buried at Peru, Indiana.

Children:

1. Maude Carpenter; b. 2 Apr 1892; 1st m. (unknown), divorced; 2nd m. Glen Fisher who died in 1948 and is buried at Peru. Glen was an engineer on the Wabash. Francis and Perdita say that he was a real nice man and good-looking.
(1) Charles Fisher; b. 7 Sep 1922; adopted.
2. Hubert Carpenter; b. 8 Jun 1894; unmarried.
3. Marguerite Carpenter; b 18 Sep 1896; m. Daniel Thomas who died in 1969; no children. Hubert, Marguerite and Dan lived at 281 East 9th Street; Peru IN. Dan was first an accountant with the railroad. The three of them operated a small grocery store in Peru from 1930 to 1970.
4. John Carpenter; b. 3 Jun 1900; d. 22 Sep 1959; m. Dorothea Shafer. John was a doctor in Alexandria, Indiana.
(1) Sue Carpenter; b. 28 Aug 1929; m. Gilbert Bridwell.
 1. Kim Bridwell
 2. Brent Bridwell

Chapter 17

William Santford Myers

William Santford Myers (known as Santford) was born 16 Oct 1868 to Solomon and Mary (Snyder) Myers and died 19 Mar 1916. In 1888, he married Flora Stoops, who was born 1866 and died 1946. She was remarried to Lewis Snider c. 1923. (See Snyder/Snider genealogy.) Uncle Sant and Aunt Flora lived in the second house west of the "Lyons Corner", which is 2½ miles south of Andrews, Indiana. He was a farmer.

Children:

1. Infant son, buried at Andrews.
2. Everett Myers; b. 28 Jan 1892; d. 28 Nov 1969; m. Ethel Rittenhouse, b. 4 Jun 1894. Everett farmed at first. He later worked at Caswell-Runyan factory in Huntington, worked at a factory in Sturgis, Michigan; and in later years worked as a carpenter. At death, they lived at R. R. 1, Colon, Michigan. He was perhaps Francis' favorite cousin.
 - (1) Floyd Myers; b. 11 Apr 1914; was a foreman in a tool and die factory in Sturgis, Michigan.
 - (2) W. Irvin Myers; b. 1915(?); died in infancy.
 - (3) Ivan Myers; b. 21 Oct 1918; was a brick mason and lived near Colon, Michigan.
 1. Alan Myers; lives in Colon.
 2. Jeffrey Myers
3. Nellie Myers; b. 2 Mar 1897; d. 20 April 1977 in Huntington Hospital; m. Oliver Brown, b. 17 Nov 1895. Nellie first went to school at the Buchanan (?) School which is on the road one mile north of the Division Road near the west end of Polk Township, Huntington County. Later, she went to school at Andrews. She drove a horse and buggy and left them at the livery stable. She was born in Wabash County, a mile or so west of the Buchanan School. Ollie and Nellie first farmed across from Nellie's folks south of Andrews. Ollie next worked for 30 years at the Caswell furniture factory in Huntington, where he ran the sanding room. Finally, he worked for about 12 years for the Hoover Moving Company in Huntington. Ollie was the son of James and Sarah Ellen (Parker) Brown. He and Nellie lived at 530 Court Street, Huntington, in 1970.
 - (1) Mary Brown; b. 21 Oct 1917; m. John Melling, b. 28 Feb 1914. In 1970, they were living in Rockford, Illinois.
 1. Peggie Melling; b. 21 Oct 1937; 1st m. Richard Benson, who died 1953(?); 2nd m. Charles Crane. She lived in Huntington in 1970.
 - (1) Wayne Benson; b. 20 Nov 1954.
 - (2) Linda Sue Benson; b. 23 Mar 1956.

(3) Pamela Benson; b. 2 Apr 1957.

2. John Larry Melling; b. 3 Jun 1943; m. Carolyn (unknown). In 1970, he was living in Rockford, Illinois.

(2) Eldon Brown; b. 31 Jul 1922; m. Carrie Sweet, b. 12 Jun 1924; no children. They lived in Huntington, on Court Street, in 1970. He worked at a trailer factory in Syracuse, Indiana.

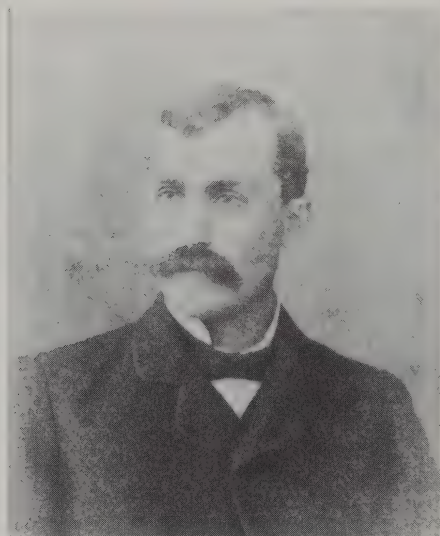


Figure 5: William Santford Myers

Chapter 18

Francis Solomon Myers

Francis Solomon Myers was born 26 February 1895 on the family homestead at Andrews to George and Myra (McKeever) Myers. He attended and was graduated from Andrews High School. He played basketball for the Andrews team in a second floor "gym" in a downtown building.



Figure 6: Francis Solomon Myers 1913

Francis attended a business college in Huntington. He was a good writer and had an ambition to become a journalist. However, he was destined to spend his life as a farmer and factory worker. The original Myers farm of 80 acres was purchased from the Wabash & Erie Canal by Grandfather Solomon Myers. Upon his death, the farm was divided among his children. George bought out his brothers and sisters, leaving him a sizable mortgage. Francis inherited the mortgage along with the farm. In large part because of the great depression (with eggs selling for \$.06/dozen and corn for no more than a dollar a bushel), he had to struggle to keep from going under and worked for several years in a cabinet factory in addition to keeping the farm going.

Francis was married to Perdita Tibbals on 8 February 1922 in Huntington. They had two sons, Marcus (1922) and Rex (1926). Times were difficult during the depression years. There was always enough to eat but few amenities. Not having money for an auto, Francis drove a horse and buggy. There was no electricity for several years; so the family had to

do with kerosene lamps. Still, however, the family never felt that it was in poverty. One of the occasional high spots was the coming of the huckster, when Perdita would trade eggs or chickens for a few bananas and a little bologna for sandwiches. After the family obtained a car, they might go shopping in Huntington on a Saturday evening. Or Francis and Perdita might go for a drive on Sunday afternoon, perhaps stopping at the "Double Dip" for coffee and cherry pie.

In addition to the farm work, feeding the stock, milking morning and night, Francis had to cut wood to fuel the cook stove and furnace. For most of his life, this was done with a crosscut saw and axe. Only in the late 1950's did son Marcus buy a chain saw and the two of them would spend Sunday afternoons cutting down trees in the woods. Francis was a clean-living man. Along with the rest of the family and the Tibbals family, he did not smoke or drink or swear. He was a good role model.

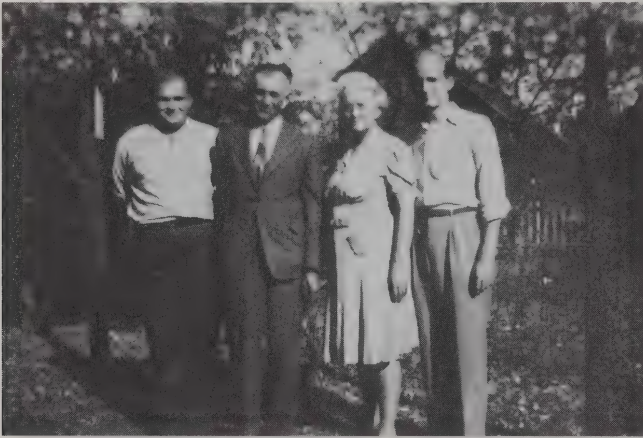


Figure 7: Francis Myers Family 1946
L to R: Rex, Francis, Perdita, Marcus

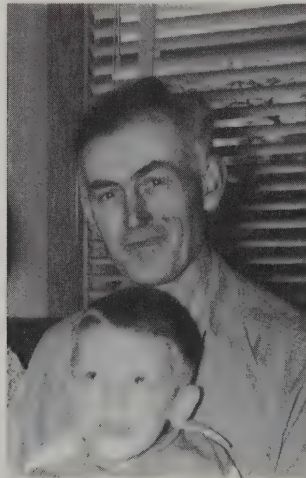


Figure 8: Francis Myers and grandson, Philip Myers 1950

Chapter 19

Etta Perdita Tibbals Myers

Etta Perdita Tibbals (known as Perdita) was born 26 August 1896 to Sheridan and Mary Josephine (Hart) Tibbals. She was born on a farm about one mile north of the town of Monument City in Polk Township, Huntington County. In the 1960's, this town was destroyed by the rising waters of the new Salamonie Reservoir.

Along with her parents and sisters Doyce and Harriet, she grew up on the Tibbals farm. This farm was located on the New Holland Road, just west of current Road 105 and on the South bank of the Salamonie River. The earlier years were spent in the old buildings some 200 yards back from the road. Then Sheridan, who was a carpenter by trade, moved the buildings up to the road and remodeled and added to the house.

Although very intelligent, both Doyce and Perdita completed only the eighth grade at the Monument City School. They both were plagued with eye problems, Perdita even having ulcers on her eyes as well as ingrown eyelashes. She spent most of her years prior to marriage helping at home and helping various relatives. She did, however, spend some months as a supervising cook at the White's Institute near Wabash. All her life, she was proud of her record at White's.

On 8 February 1922, Perdita was married to Francis Myers and lived the next 70 years on the Myers homestead east of Andrews. In addition to cooking, canning, gardening and other related work of a farm woman, she worked in the fields alongside Francis when necessary. During the big war, she worked in a factory in Huntington, helping assemble bombs.

Perdita spent large blocks of time through the years in helping relatives in time of trouble or sickness. These included her parents, Doyce, Aunt Anna, Cecelia Wilson, Lena (McKeever) Cummings and her grandmother, Adeline (Thomas) Hart, who was bedfast and died in the Myers home in 1932. These activities, of course, placed a significant burden on Francis.

As a child, Perdita's nickname was "Smiles". With her, singing was "as natural as breathing". She sang while playing, while working, at school or in church, both in the Jennings Church¹ and in the Wesleyan Methodist Church in Monument City. She continued to sing in later life. She was a member of the chorus of the Huntington County Home Demonstration Club. In concert with choruses from other counties, and under the direction of Albert Stewart of Purdue University, she sang in Lafayette, in Indianapolis and in Toronto. The Indianapolis performance was in connection with Eisenhower's presidential campaign. Later, in nursing home hymn sings, she could still sing 19 out of every 20 hymns from memory.

Perdita also belonged to the Andrews United Methodist Church, to the Huntington County Extension Homemakers Club and the Daughters of the

¹ According to Bob Satterthwaite, the Jennings church was the non-denominational Jennings Chapel Christian Church. It closed in 1964 and burned around 1967.

American Revolution. At the church, she was probably the last surviving member of the Philathea Class. She was admitted into the D.A.R. in 1970 through the service of ancestor Eber Tibbals in Connecticut.

Perdita's religion was the same as her mother's: believe in God and Jesus and live right. Her favorite Bible verse, often quoted, was: "Now faith is the substance of things hoped for, the evidence of things not seen." (Hebrews 11:1) During her last months, with her impaired hearing, the only recorded music she wanted to hear was Tennessee Ernie Ford singing hymns.

The Thomas family played a large part in Perdita's life. She often said that she was a Thomas because she liked meat so well. Grandmother Adeline Thomas Hart Jennings had one brother, David, who was a farmer in Polk Township and who later lived on Etna Avenue in Huntington. He was married to Laura Jane Satterthwaite¹ and they had several children, among whom were Dora and Hazel June. Dora Thomas Bradshaw lived on a farm just south of Huntington. She was a good-hearted soul who was a master at quilt making; during the 1960's she custom-made an extra-long quilt for Marc's extra-long bed and it was still being used 30 years later. Hazel Thomas Byers was actually Perdita's first cousin once-removed but they were more like sisters. Perdita was closer to Hazel than to Harriet. Perdita spent a lot of time in the Thomas home on Etna Avenue. After Hazel was widowed and was living alone in Hillsdale, Michigan, she would often call long-distance to talk to Perdita. Hazel and Cecil (Mose) Byers had just one child, Laura Jane, who has been like a first cousin to Marcus and Rex. An outstanding pianist, she was still an active classical musician in the Washington, D.C., area in her seventies.

As families will in a horse-and-buggy age, two families became intertwined with the Tibbals clan: Satterthwaite and Jennings. When the Satterthwaite kids and the Tibbals girls were in school, Charlie Satterthwaite "swore" that the two families were related. As noted above, Laura Satterthwaite married David Thomas. Her sister Fannie married Tom Hart and became Perdita's aunt. A brother Hiram Ulysses had a son Paul who married Lena Sanderson, one of Anna Hart Wilson Sanderson's step-daughters. Charlie married Maude Dillon, another of Perdita's friends (who happened to share the August 26 birthday). Maude's son Bob always remembered Perdita's birthday after his own mother died.

Crozier Hart died in his forties when Josephine and Anna were about 12 years old. Adeline, then married widower Joe Jennings, who had two daughters of his own, Blanche and Lou. Joe's brother Gilbert (Gib) had several children, including Tom, Belle and Cecil. Tom married Dora Sanderson, another of Aunt Anna's step-daughters. Belle married Glen Campbell; the Campbells and their children lived in Andrews and were members of the Methodist Church and friends of the Myers family. Cecil married Leona Zerby, who was perhaps Perdita's best friend from school days until she died in the 1980's. Leona also lived in Andrews and the two

¹ There is a Satterthwaite genealogy in Marcus Myers' files. There is also a brief sketch of the Jennings family in his Thomas file.

friends talked on the telephone almost every day. Son Myron Jennings was a friend of Marcus and Rex.

After Leona died, Perdita was on the telephone almost every day with another friend, Dorothy Coll (pronounced Cole). Dorothy never married and lived with her brother Roy until his death. So, being alone, she felt it keenly when Perdita had to leave her home and their daily conversations came to an end. And Perdita, in the nursing home, also greatly missed these daily talks with a good and faithful friend.

Perdita had a heritage of intelligence and accomplishment. Ancestor Christopher Thomas had a substantial plantation on the eastern shore of Maryland in the 1600's. Father Sheridan, in addition to being a farmer and a carpenter, was adept in mathematics and had considerable knowledge in contract and real estate law. Uncle Oziah (Whig) Ellis was a German Baptist (Dunker) minister in the Lancaster and Andrews areas. Great-great-grandfather John Hart was also a Dunker minister, as well as a tailor, in Preble County, Ohio. Uncles John J. Hart, Will Hart and Tom Hart all went to normal school and became teachers. John and Will later became attorneys, while Tom became a doctor. John J. Hart, said to be brilliant attorney in Huntington, had an extensive library. Jeanne Anne Myers has several of his books in her library. Aunt Elizabeth Hart had at least two, and probably three, college degrees and was a school teacher. Mother Josephine and her twin sister Anna Hart attended normal school in Valparaiso and were adept in diagramming sentences. (See 1887 History of Huntington County for biographical sketches of the Hart brothers and Oziah Ellis. See Kay Kirkham's Survey of American Church Records for data on the Dunkers.)

Perdita passed away 27 Jul 1993 at the Woodview Healthcare Center in Fort Wayne, Indiana, and is buried at Greenlawn Memorial Park in that city.

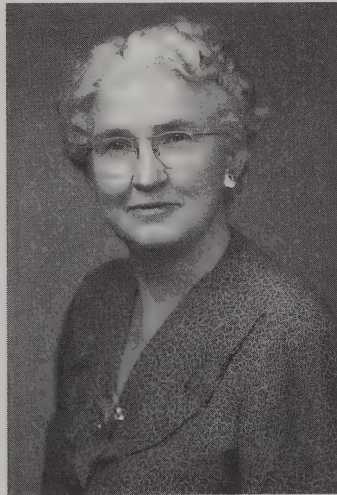


Figure 9: Etta Perdita Tibbals Myers 1953

Chapter 20

Rex Burton Myers

Rex Burton Myers was born 26 May 1926 to Francis and Perdita (Tibbals) Myers. He was born at home on the farm. His middle name was after Burton Stephan, long-time superintendent of schools in Huntington. Rex attended school at Andrews for the first eleven grades. During his senior year, he and his mother rented an apartment and lived in Huntington in order that he could attend Huntington High School and take chemistry and other college-prep courses. He was the sixth man on the basketball team at Andrews, the team being outstanding in his junior year, and he played both basketball and football for Huntington High.

After school, he was drafted and eventually found himself in foxholes in Europe, including the Battle of the Bulge. Here, under fire, he would spend weeks in the same clothes. Although not wounded, he eventually lost most of his teeth. After the end of the war in Europe, he was sent to cook school and finished his service as an army cook.

Upon discharge, he took advantage of the G.I. Bill and went to Indiana University in Bloomington, where he majored in both German and philosophy. He had outside interests in astronomy and music. He had the job of librarian for the university orchestra. At the time, Roy Houser, then husband of cousin Laura Jane, was professor of bassoon. Rex's was a lover of classical music and his favorite composers included Wagner, Bach and Beethoven.

After college, he spent a few years helping make mattresses at the Wolf Mattress Company. Then he took a civil service exam and spent the next 30 years working for the post office, first in Cincinnati, Ohio, and then in Fort Wayne. For most of the Fort Wayne years, he lived at the farm and commuted daily. Having to take fairly frequent examinations at the post office, he never scored less than 100%.

In addition to collecting many classical music records, Rex did a lot of reading. He also "dabbled" in oil painting and in writing poetry. His poetry had a strong philosophic bent and was somewhat hard for the average person to grasp. Jeanne has a collection of his one-line jokes, also a product of a "deep" mind.

Rex and Perdita assembled an outstanding collection of art glass and antique glass. The latter were largely family heirlooms. The former were mostly acquired during trips to glass factories in Ohio, Pennsylvania, West Virginia and in Elwood, Indiana. The trips to the factories, Fenton, Viking, Westmoreland, Fostoria, Imperial, and others, were the source of much pleasure and satisfaction.

Rex was fond of pets. During most of his adult years at the farm, he had at least one dog, usually a pedigreed German Shepherd or Doberman. At the time of his death, he had a flock of 18 cats, all of which were healthy and "sassy".

Rex passed away from a heart attack on 11 Nov 1991 while seated in his lounge chair in the living room of the Myers farmhouse.

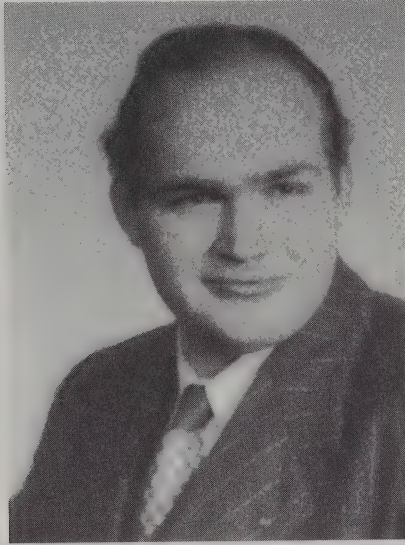


Figure 10: Rex Burton Myers

Chapter 21

Marcus Gene Myers

Marcus Gene Myers was born 15 Nov 1922 to Francis and Perdita (Tibbals) Myers. The narrative describing his early years can be found in the next chapter. On 10 Feb 1946, he married Thelma Janet Wainwright, daughter of Byron C. Wainwright and May (Cheek) Wainwright from Rushville, Indiana. Thelma was born 15 March 1923. They were divorced 29 September 1960.

Children:

1. Philip Alan, b. 20 June 1947.
First married in 1967 to Anna Sue Rogers, b. 1946.
(1) Richard Todd Myers, b. 10 June 1968, married Doris Lynnette Griffin, b. 8 June 1971. Two children.
 1. Charity Anne Myers, b. 23 January 1992
 2. Laura Hope Myers, b. 24 February 1998Second married in 1972 to Theresa Diane Pruitt, b. 18 June 1950.
(2) Tara Diane Myers, b. 3 January 1982
2. Jeanne Anne, b. 26 October 1950. Married in 1970 to John Hoyt Snedeger, b. 1944. They were divorced in 1976.
(1) Janet Lynn Snedeger, b. 8 July 1971, in 1995, married Sean Richard Kelley, b. 1972. They were divorced three years later and had no children.
3. Daniel Kevin, b. 2 November 1952. Married on 7 January 1973 to Deborah Kaye Snyder, b. 05 April 1955.
(1) Amber Dawn Myers, b. 1 July 1971, married in 1991 to Randy Allen Foster, b. 16 January 1969. No children.
(2) Michael Deidre Myers, b. 21 April 1973.
First married Chris Gowan in 1992. Divorced six months later and had no children.
Second married on 21 August 1993 to Jack Carlyle Hatfield, b. 09 March 1972. Divorced 2002.
 1. Alixandria Brooke Hatfield, 2 January 1994.
 2. Jordan Daniel Hatfield, 25 July 1997.
4. Timothy Myers, b. 25 May 1958, d. 26 May 1958.



Figure 11: Marcus Gene Myers 1947



Figure 12: Thelma Janet Wainwright 1963

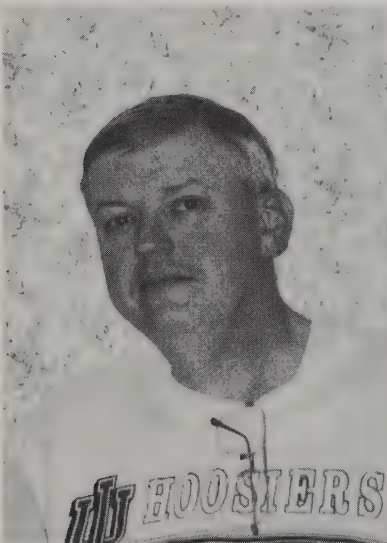


Figure 13: Philip Alan Myers 1996



Figure 14: Jeanne Anne Myers 1982

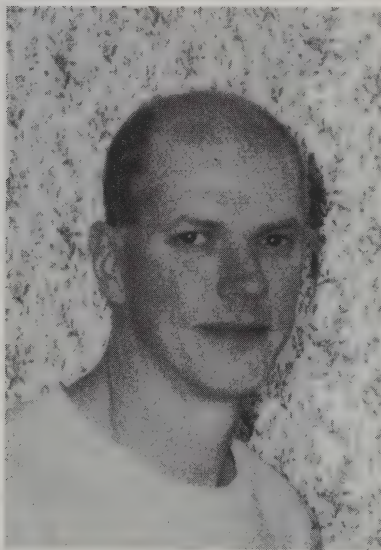


Figure 15: Daniel Kevin Myers 1996

It is assumed that he and his family had been living on this property before 1858, probably as renters.

His first wife, Arminta died 30 June 1852. Son John F. (named for his grandfather) was born 4 May 1846 and died 5 August 1853. Son Matthew was born 7 January 1848 and died the same day. Daughter Mary Ann was born 15 January 1849 and died 20 January 1849.

Arminta was buried in the family lot, along with her two babies Matthew and Mary Ann, some seventy to eighty yards back of the present house and on top of the hill that descends to the valley of Loon Creek. Young John F. was also buried there later. A black locust tree was planted at the head of her grave. After a few years, the burial place became a locust grove. The grove eventually filled the hillside, extending from a point back of the buildings eastward about two hundred yards.

After Solomon's death, the farm eventually became titled to George H. Myers and his wife, Myra (McKeever). George was the eldest son of Solomon and his second wife, Mary (Snyder). Over the next several years George and Myra came into possession of another forty-five acres attached to the west of the eighty acres. The map erroneously indicates only forty of the actual forty-five acres.



Figure 16: George H. Myers (far left); Myra McKeever Myers (third from right); Francis Myers (center, hand on hip).

George died in December 1925. When Myra died in 1927, she left the eighty acres to son Francis Myers and the forty-five acres to daughter Blanche Myers Bailey. In 1929, Blanche deeded the forty-five acres to Francis.

The farm was located on the south side of a gravel road, which was not paved until sometime in the 1930s. In the dry summer months, we were plagued by clouds of dust whenever a car passed by. The road led to the town of Andrews about one and one half miles to the west. This road was

designated U.S. Highway #24 until a new paved highway north of the Wabash River became the new Highway #24.

The next farm to the east and across the road used to belong to Charlie and Lena (McKeever) Cummings. Lena was the sister of Myra. However, Mother's sister and brother-in-law, Clyde and Doyce (Tibbals) Knight, lived there at the time that their son Max and I started to school at Andrews. Soon after, they moved to the farm at Lancaster, where they lived for a year or two before moving on to Oklahoma because of Doyce's health.

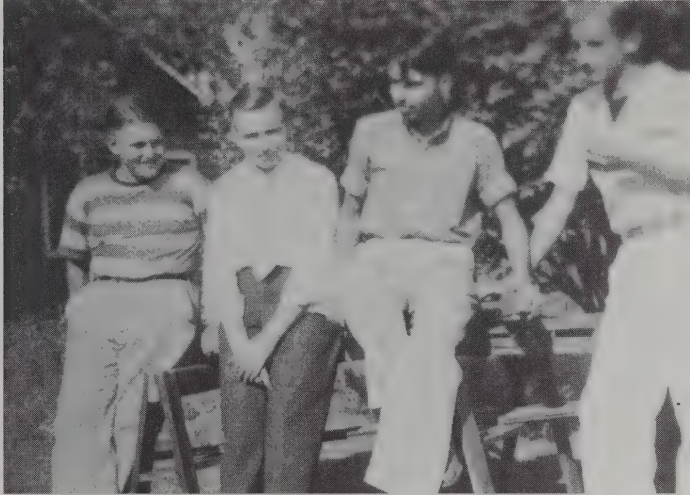


Figure 17: Cousins
L to R: Rex Myers, James Knight, Max Knight, Marcus Myers

Dad's sister Blanche married Brice Bailey. They lived for a while in Andrews in a house on east McKeever Street across from the Brethren Church. Mother said that Myra lived there before Blanche, but I don't remember that. Brice operated a feed mill in Andrews and I can remember him there all white in ground corn or wheat. After Lena died, Blanche came into possession of the Cummings farm. She and Brice moved there and he switched to farming.

The Farm House

It is known that there were a house and a barn on the property prior to the 1880s, but dates of construction are not known. Apparently, the new house was built approximately on the same site as the old one. The existing large, square, two-story house was built approximately in 1888, just after Blanche was born in 1887. Downstairs there were three large rooms – living room, parlor, and dining room – and one smaller room, a kitchen. Upstairs there were three large bedrooms and one smaller one, the smaller room always being used for storage in my lifetime. A ladder was used to enter the attic through an opening in the ceiling of this smaller room. A ladder was needed also to access the roof through a hatch in the roof.

There was a square deck in the middle of the roof, about twenty feet square, and the roof then sloped down to gutters along the eaves on all four sides. From time to time, Dad had to go to the roof to paint the gutters with tar. Rainwater flowed from these gutters through a downspout to enter a cistern under the back porch.



Figure 18: Farmhouse in summer 1962.



Figure 19: Farmhouse in winter 1991.

There was a full basement under the house. The north half was the furnace room and the south half contained shelving where Mother kept all of the glass (Ball) jars of fruit, vegetables, meat and mincemeat, which she put up each year. Since the basement was generally very cool, it often served as a temporary storage area for perishables such as milk, cream, and butter in the days before we got a refrigerator.

There was an open, roofed back porch all the way across the back of the house. Attached to the back of this porch, and offset to the west was a separate building. The east part of the building was our "summer" kitchen. The cooking and most of the living was done in this "summer" kitchen during the hot summer months. Later, a breezeway was built to connect the summer kitchen building to the house. Each fall, we dismantled the heavy iron cookstove and moved it into the kitchen in the main house. Each spring, we moved it back. Off the back of the summer kitchen was a large walk-in pantry. Most of the west part of the building was a utility room; in this room were the cream separator, a wringer washing machine, some storage cupboards and a stairway to a loft. Off the back (west) end was a small room in which we kept the cut-up wood for the cookstove.

My earliest memory is that of mopping the summer kitchen floor at the age of five. I particularly remember mopping around and under the hutch which Mother later refinished and which now graces Jeanne's house. A later memory is of helping Mother paint the worn linoleum a medium gray and stippling the whole floor using sliced sponges and alternate colors of blue and orange. We later performed the same operation on the kitchen floor at the Tibbals farm.

The house was wired for electricity; but there were years during the depression that we had no money to pay light bills. Therefore, we had to use kerosene lamps. The only indoor plumbing through the depression years was a hand pump at a sink in the summer kitchen, which was used to pump water from the cistern. Drinking water was obtained from another hand pump on the well outside the house.

The house was pretty much surrounded by large trees. On the west side was a row of maple trees reaching upward at least sixty feet. On the north side were two medium-sized elm trees, which succumbed to the Dutch Elm disease, and a fairly large cedar tree, the boughs of which bent almost to the ground. On the east side were two more maple trees. And just south of the main house and east of the summer kitchen was an old crab apple tree, which littered the ground with its fruit each year.

East of the house was a vegetable garden roughly forty yards wide and extended some one hundred yards back from the road. Here we raised potatoes, beets, cabbages, carrots, etc., which kept us eating throughout the year. And Mother always managed to have a section for flowers, including gladioli, marigolds, and zinnias.

At one time, we had a fairly large "bed" in the garden devoted to black raspberries and big, juicy blackberries. On at least one occasion, I spent several hours cutting out dead canes, trimming the canes, and mulching the bed with straw. I've always remembered when working with berry bushes, it

helps to wear leather gloves! For a time, we also had a strawberry patch. Tending these plants requires spending a lot of time on one's knees.

Back of the garden we always had growths of rhubarb, gooseberries and currants. Often, Mother often rhubarb or gooseberry pies. My cousin Max was especially fond of gooseberry pie. She also made great jelly from the currants. Removing the "stems" from gooseberries is on a par with shelling peas.

East of the garden was a narrow orchard with about a dozen apple trees. There were winesaps, maidenblushes, and transparents. Mother always liked the maidenblushes for applesauce and the winesaps for pies. The yellow transparents were great for apple cobbler. Threshing time usually coincided with apple cobbler time and I remember one time when Aunt Blanche brought a container of cobbler to Dad and me when we were in the fields cutting wheat.

There were other fruit trees apart from those in the orchard. When I was very young, there was an old chicken house to the rear and somewhat east of the house. And next to the chicken house were plum trees, bearing delicious purple/yellowish plums. Near the road and north of the garden were some small green gage plum trees. And south of the back yard were two cherry trees. Mother would make pies from the cherries – when we could get to them before the robins.

The Barns and Chicken Houses

Presumably, the big, white barn was built in 1888, at about the same time as the new house. The name "Locust Grove Farm" was painted on the front of this barn. The new barn was built west of and a few feet south of the new house.



Figure 20: The bank barn in the 1950s.

The barn was a bank barn, which means that it was built into a hill. The upstairs was on a level with the front barnyard. The downstairs was on a level with the ground below the hill. In the upstairs area were a large straw mow on the west side and a somewhat smaller haymow on the east side. At the front of the barn, on the east side, was a granary. Straw was blown into the mow by the threshing machine. In hay making time, we backed the hay wagon into the barn; a large iron fork was locked into a bunch of hay; a horse was used to pull the rope which carried the fork to the top of the barn and across to the top of the mow. A trip-rope was pulled to drop the hay into the mow. There was a hatch on each side through which hay and straw were pitched down to the lower level.

In the lower part of the barn located on the north side were stanchions and mangers for the milk cows. Stalls and mangers for the horses were on the south side. There was a large concrete water tank for the cows in the west end of the barn and a smaller tank in the east end of the horse section.

When I was working with the horses, we had a matched team of light gray, almost white, mares. For a time in the depression years of the early 1930s we also had a brown "driving horse", which was also a mare. Not having a car during those years, we used this horse to pull our buggy. Also, from time to time, I would ride her bareback to round up the cows in the creek bottom and bring them back to the barn for milking.

The old barn was located back of the old house to the south. In later days, the old barn housed some hens and their nests on the east side and some Chester White pigs on the west side. The middle section was used to house a tractor or other farm implements. This old, smaller barn was still standing and in use until the 1970s. It finally "gave up the ghost" and collapsed in the 1980s.

As mentioned before, when I was very young, there was an old chicken house to the rear and somewhat east of the house in what was sort of a barnyard of the old barn. When this chicken house was destroyed, two new chick houses, usually called "brooder houses", were built. Each house was approximately 10' X 20' in size. Dad would travel to a hatchery near North Manchester and bring back cartons of peeping, yellow baby chicks. In my teen years, it was my job to care for these chickens, from chick-hood to adult. My tasks included feeding, watering, cleaning out the debris, removing the detritus and trying to keep them from crowding together and smothering each other. Often these chickens became pets. This may be one reason that I have never cared to eat chicken.

According to Blanche's notes, Solomon's blacksmith shop was located back of the house. However, Francis said that he had picked up blacksmith-related artifacts in the field east of the house. All traces of the shop were gone by my time, so who knows?

The Land

Although the farm acreage totaled 125 acres, only about eighty acres were tillable. Loon Creek flowed through the farm generally from east to west, but the last two-thirds of its distance through the farm, it angled to the southwest. There were three creek bottom fields, two just below the

buildings and one at the west end of the farm on the forty-five acre section. But there were several acres of creek bottom that were good only for pasture for the animals, trees to cut, and maple trees to tap for sap for maple syrup. These maple trees were all in the west part of the farm; and the maple syrup "camp" was on the west forty-five acres.

In addition to the "lost" acres in the creek bottom, there were various sections on higher grounds that were good only for pasture – or nothing at all. West of the new barn was a large pasture field through which passed a deep gully. This gully started at the road at a point about two hundred feet west of the barn and angled eastward to a point back of the barn. In the 1930s, the neighborhood was plagued by Canada thistles. One year, Mother took her hoe and dug out all of the thistles in this pasture – a task taking many hours.

There was one tillable field of some ten acres between the orchard and the east property line. This field was only of marginal quality, having a lot of clay soil. We tried planting watermelon seeds there one year and grew vines but no melons. We had better luck with muskmelons.

Westward beyond the new barn and just past the pasture were two productive fields – one on the original eighty acres and one on the forty-five acres. We generally had corn or hay in these fields. I remember mowing and raking alfalfa in the near field when I was about fourteen or fifteen. Between the rear of the same field and the hill to the south was another small uncultivated patch. Someone once told me that there used to be cabin on that site. I searched the area for artifacts but never found anything.

Between these two fields was a former fencerow containing brush and a few trees. One of these trees, near the road, was a pear tree. I always thought it an odd place for a fruit tree and wondered if there had also been a cabin there, once upon a time.

The hills, above the creek bottom, rose only about twenty-five to thirty feet. Back of the new barn, a lane or track led down the hill. The lane continued, through a ford and beyond the creek. On the north side of the creek and on either side of this lane were two bottom fields with pretty good soil. They were usually planted with corn or wheat and then with soybeans in later years. I don't remember even hearing about soybeans in the early years.

Across the creek and up the hill on the south side were the best fields of the farm – probably totaling about fifty acres. These fields produced good crops of corn, wheat, soybeans, hay, and sometimes oats. As with most farms, our crops were rotated. Sometimes, because of the creek, we had difficulty reaching these fields. I remember one year when the corn crop in the far southeast field was not picked at harvest time. In the spring, Dad and I were on our knees pulling the ears from the fallen stalks.

The west bottom field, on the forty-five acres, was of fair quality soil. We generally reached this field by going down the road to the front entrance of the forty-five, down the edge of the long and narrow field, through an acre or two of "wasteland", and down another hill.

In the southwest corner of the farm were woods of two or three acres. To reach these woods, there were two alternative routes. Using the first route, we crossed the creek, passed along a "lane" on the north edge of the southern bank of fields until we came to a north/south lane which took us on back to the woods. Using the second route, we traveled through the creek bottom on the north side of the creek, past the maple sugar camp, turned south to ford the creek, and continued up the hill on the far side and on back the same north/south lane to the woods.

Regarding the creek...about one hundred feet east of the lane and the ford, a tree projected itself over the edge of the creek. Beside this tree was a pool about five feet deep, and it was at this pool that I did my fishing in my boyhood. I had some fish line, a sinker or two, a bobber, and some hooks, all purchased at a dime store in Huntington. My rod was a tree branch or small tree. All I ever caught were sunfish and small catfish. I cleaned the fish and Mother fried them. Of course, we didn't get much benefit for all our effort.



Figure 21: Francis Myers at the fishing pool in 1912.

Mostly, the creek was about twelve to fifteen feet wide and about ten to twelve inches deep, except for the fishing hole and a swimming hole a few yards to the west. The ford was usually no more than a foot deep. Here I went wading and hunting for crawdads. Sometimes I would use crawdad tails for fish bait, but usually I would just use fish worms. Mother's relative, Thad Hart, would sometimes drive out from Andrews to dig fish worms back of the new barn, where the soil was moist and, evidently, enriched by deposits from the cattle. The swimming hole was about five feet deep and was the spot where I learned to swim. The neighbor boy to the west, Bob Stephan, sometimes joined me. And on one occasion we tried to use a seine to catch fish in that hole – but with no luck.

In the 1930s, the creek always had a steady flow of water. In times of heavy rain, the water left its banks and flooded the whole valley. Obviously, we did not cross the creek at those times. In later years, the water dried up and left a dry creek bed most of the year. It seems to me that this change coincided with the construction of a dam in the Wabash River near Huntington and the related reservoir. This occurred at the same time as the construction of the Salamonie Reservoir on the Salamonie River. This was located near the Tibbals farm and a third reservoir near Wabash. This also was the time when Monument City was flooded and the bodies in the cemetery were moved to a new location.

West of the swimming hole and south of the creek was a half-acre section of bottomland containing a few straggly trees. There were two main attractions in this area. First, there was a small group of pawpaw trees. Some folks like the pawpaw fruit; but its sweet taste was unpleasant to me. And, second, there was a large mound beneath a mid-sized elm tree. Thinking that it may have been an Indian burial mound, this being Miami Indiana country, I took my trusty shovel and tried to dig into it. I managed to get to a depth of no more than three feet when a profusion of tree roots persuaded me to give it up.

A Word About Cream

It was still dark on an early morning in the 1930s when the milkman stopped his delivery truck and left two quarts of milk in the insulated box on his customer's front porch. The bottles had a bulged section at the top and the cream rose and settled in that top section. This made it possible to pour off the cream for the morning coffee.

At the same early morning hour, Dad was out in the barn hand-milking five or six cows. For the most part, we had Jersey cows, which have richer milk than most. The light Dad used was supplied by a lantern. The barn was wired for electricity, but there was no money at the time in those depression days to pay the electric bill.

After the milk pails were full, they were brought into the house. In the room back of the summer kitchen – a general-purpose work room and storage room with an attached room for wood or coal fuel – was the family's cream separator. This appliance had a tank on top for the milk. The milk flowed downward into a device containing several conical metal disks. Turning a crank on the side rotated the disk device, causing a centrifugal force that separated the cream from the milk. Dad poured the milk into the tank and one of us operated the crank.

Some farmers sold raw milk to the dairy companies. Our family elected to sell the cream and feed the skim milk to our animals. So, within a few hours, a creamery truck came by and picked up our can or cans of cream for processing.

My maternal grandparents, Sheridan and Josephine (Hart) Tibbals, also had and used a cream separator. They kept it in the buttery. This term seems to reflect my grandfather's English ancestry. One still finds the term "buttery" in novels set in England. Today, this room would more likely be called a pantry. In my grandparent's buttery/pantry, in addition to the cream

separator, were shelves for various canned goods (mostly home-canned in glass jars), various staples, and a large breadbox. A back door led out to the windmill and pump and to the smokehouse. Also, a set of stairs led from the buttery into a basement that was damp and cool in the summer time. Since this was a time before the friendly R.E.M.C. brought electricity to their farm, and consequently before they had a refrigerator, their cream and other perishables were kept down in the basement.

Usually, the cream was so thick that a knife or spoon inserted into it would stand upright. This thick cream could be compared to the "clotted cream" so popular in England. Clotted cream, it is said, is produced by leaving milk to stand in a pan until the cream rises and then heating the pan. It is then served with scones or with dessert.

Chores

During the years, we had various horses (we never a tractor while I was at home), milk cows and Chester White pigs. I was never much good at milking, perhaps because my hands were not strong enough, perhaps because the cows didn't like my touch. When I did do some milking, a source of satisfaction was squirting milk into the mouth of a cat. The cat also seemed to enjoy the operation.

There were various tasks at which I did pretty well. There was mowing alfalfa hay, raking the hay with the large horse-drawn rake, helping load the hay wagon and helping transfer the hay to the hay mow. In the latter operation, Dad would set the hayfork into a large bunch of hay and I would lead the horses to pull that bunch to the top of the barn and over to the mow. Then the fork was "tripped" and the hay dropped into the mow.

Other tasks over the years included plowing corn in one of the back fields, shucking corn, shocking wheat and helping load sheaves of wheat onto the wagon at threshing time. I especially remember going with Dad to help with the threshing operation at the Howard Jeffry farm near Andrews (Howard was a Thomas descendant).



Figure 22: Threshing – Francis Myers on wagon at far right in background.

One ticklish job was that of helping to install an electric fence back across the creek, to keep the cattle out of the fields of corn and wheat. It was easy to get an electrical jolt. Another annoying but necessary job was the digging of trenches around wheat fields and filling the trenches with creosote to keep out the chinch¹ bugs.

When I was very young, we had a maple syrup camp in the creek bottom near the west end of the farm. When the sap started rising in late winter, Dad would bore holes into the maple trees and insert spyles and hang buckets on the spyles. We then collected the sap and boiled it down in an open-air "furnace", a foundation of bricks topped by a large metal pan some five feet long. At one such time, Mother brought down delicious egg sandwiches for our lunch.

One rite of spring was moving the wood-burning kitchen range from the summer kitchen to the main house on heavy casters, three wheels to the caster. Dad furnished most of the heavy labor, while Mother took the job of cleaning the soot out of the chimneys and putting blacking on the stovepipes. The main kitchen was then half the size that it was after remodeling. The stove was placed at the chimney on the north wall, while the kitchen cabinet was on the east wall near the old door to the upstairs stairway. A long South window looked out on the open-air back porch.

Silage

Persons who like to solve crossword puzzles probably have encountered the clue "fodder". The answer to this clue is given as "silage". The compiler of such a puzzle most likely has never lived on a farm. Fodder and silage are two different things. According to the World Book Dictionary, "fodder" is coarse food for animals – hay and cornstalks with their leaves. One's thoughts go back to the lines of Hoosier poet James Whitcomb Riley: "...when the frost is on the punkin' and the corn is in the shock." In the autumn, when the corn was ripe, we took our corn knives (the equal of the Central American machetes), cut the corn stalks and stacked them into "shocks". At some later date we would detach the ears and remove the shucks from the ears with a shucking tool fitted over one's glove.

Again, "silage" is something different. It is chopped-up green plants: corn, sorghum, alfalfa, or other grasses. As a boy in Indiana, I knew silage as chopped green corn. Farmers would use the same corn knives to cut the corn (stalks, leaves and ears), haul it back to the barn, have it run through a chopping machine and blown into a silo from the top.

Our silo was located about ten feet south of the west end of the big barn. It was made of concrete with metal bands around it to hold it together. It was some 30 feet high, probably 10 feet in diameter, having access "windows" at about four-foot intervals on the barn side, and having wide U-shaped bars at each of these levels to serve as a ladder. The access windows had removable wooden covers.

¹ Chinch bugs are more commonly known as bedbugs.



Figure 23: Snapshot taken on a silo-filling day behind the bank barn on the Myers farm sometime in the 1920's. It was probably taken by Perdita Myers with her Kodak Brownie camera.

According to the World Book Encyclopedia, silos are unloaded from the bottom. If silage is loaded properly, all air is forced out. Feed and grains do not spoil in a silo, because molds that cause spoilage cannot survive without air. Chemical changes that occur in the silage called fermentation also help prevent rotting.

As a point of interest, Americans first learned how to make silos from the Europeans in the 1870's: they were pits covered with boards. An Illinois farmer built a square, wooden silo above ground in 1873, but its corners made it impossible to pack the feed tightly. In 1882, an agricultural scientist in Wisconsin built a round silo.

There are other types of silos. Trench silos were common in the Midwest in later years (from the 1930's). A trench silo is made by digging a large trench with a backhoe or other digging equipment, filling it with silage, and then covering it with a sheet of heavy plastic.

The Depression

When the depression came along in the 1930s, we lived in what today is known as poverty. For quite some time, we did not have an automobile or electricity. Dad drove a horse and buggy. I was probably age twelve when I started group violin lessons in Huntington. Dad drove me there in the buggy and in cold weather my fingers were so stiff that I could not finger the strings. We had several kerosene lamps; and homework or reading had to be done by that light. At Christmas time, Dad and Mother managed to buy a toy or two for Rex and me. That was also one of the few times that we

had candy. I still can taste the peanut clusters and the little multi-colored coconut bars. During that time, I would walk up the road to Blanche's and listen to the Notre Dame-Southern Cal football games on her radio. She also had the Saturday Evening Post, in which I first read the Nero Wolfe detective stories. We had to walk to Andrews to attend church. And we walked down in the summer time to see the free picture shows sponsored by the merchants. We felt fortunate to have a nickel to buy a Pepsi-Cola. Until I was in my thirties, I really wanted a bicycle, but never got it. Occasionally, when the huckster¹ stopped, Mother would exchange a chicken or eggs for some bananas and a little bologna for sandwiches for a special treat!

Later on, when we got back the electricity, we had a Zenith console radio standing in the northwest corner of the west living room. That radio had a great, rich sound, better than most radios of today. Some of the great programs we listened to were:

- Jack Armstrong, the All-American Boy; Don Winslow of the Navy; the Green Hornet; the Long Ranger and Tonto.
- The Lucky Strike Hit Parade, with my favorite popular song singer, Giselle MacKenzie (who was also a violinist).
- Jack Benny and Mary Livingstone, with Rochester (Eddie Anderson), singer Kenny Baker and announcer Don Wilson.
- Fred Allen and Allen's Alley; George Goebel.
- Fibber McGee and Molly, with Fibber's closet, with the Great Gildersleeve, the little girl, and with Digger O'Dell the friendly undertaker. (Note: Jim Jordan was Fibber McGee and Marian Jordan was both Molly McGee and the little girl.)

Even when I was a child, Mother had thick, white hair; and she enjoyed having me brush her hair. During her last months in the nursing home, she still got relaxation and pleasure from my brushing her hair. An associated memory is that of watching Grandmother Josephine and her twin sister, Aunt Anna, brush and plait their hair at night in the Tibbals kitchen. We have a picture of young Josephine and Anna standing with their hair reaching all the way to the floor.

Beneath the back porch, there was a cistern for the accumulation of rainwater. A pump at the kitchen sink drew up that water for washing hands, dishes and clothing. Another pump, to the east of the summer kitchen, drew drinking water from a deep well. This water tasted so good that it "spoiled" the taste of town water; but it was far too hard to use for washing. Frequently, the outdoor pump had to be primed before it would work; and sometimes it froze in the winter, so it was always wise to have a supply of water saved in the house.

Since we didn't have running water in the house, it follows that we did not have a bathroom. Baths were taken from a small washtub on Saturdays, with water heated on the cook stove or in its reservoir. And there was a small "building" out back for other private functions.

¹ There is a picture of a huckster in the Fall 1993 issue of TRACES magazine. A huckster was a traveling "store on wheels".

Rex or Marcus – Who Was the Athlete?

The picture of an old-time basketball on the cover of the fall 1993 issue of TRACES magazine reminds me of our athletic activities. Rex and I played basketball in the house in the wintertime with a small rubber ball. A neighbor lady wondered how Mother could stand it! In my teens, I nailed one of the small wash tubs, minus bottom, to the back outside wall of the summer kitchen and practiced my long-distance shooting, still with a rubber ball. Still later, we somehow obtained a real basketball, an outdoor ball. It was made of leather, with heavy seams, with a rubber bladder and with leather laces. Today's players wouldn't think of playing with that ball. When the east haymow in the big barn was empty, we mounted a goal there and could play in cold weather. When it came to playing ball in school, I was never very good, perhaps because I wasn't big enough. Although, in my senior year, age fifteen/sixteen I grew about six inches. But, Rex was the athlete in the family. He won letters at Andrews in basketball and baseball and at Huntington, his senior year, in basketball and football. His size helped intimidate his opponents!

Our Pets

In my files, there is a snapshot of Dad, Rex and me, age eleven, sitting on the step outside the west end of the summer kitchen building. With us are some family pets, including Bud, our German Shepherd.

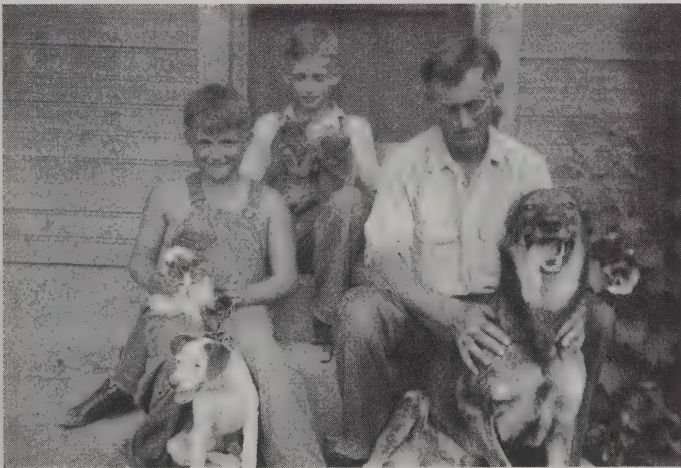


Figure 24: The author (center) with his father Francis (right), his brother Rex (left) and their pets in 1935.

Cousin Grayston Wilson, who was a railway postal clerk and who lived on Pontiac Street in Fort Wayne with wife Cecelia, had a series of German Shepherds; but, for some reason, was not able to keep them for very long. So he brought at least two of these dogs to us, there may have been three.

The first that I remember was not of a very friendly disposition and didn't stay with us long. The next, Bud, had tangled with a car, which ran over his right front paw. The paw was flattened and raw on the bottom and never healed. He was a beloved member of our family for several years. I think we all cried when he died. Since then, no other pet has had any deep meaning to me.



Figure 25: Jeanne (age 4) and Maedchen, Rex's Great Dane

However, it is good to remember two other later pets. Rex had a number of pedigreed dogs, one being the female Great Dane called Maedchen (mād'chin), which means "girl" in German. She was as gentle as Bud, and she and Jeanne were friends.

Still later, when Mark Slen was administrator at Parkview, his family had a large gray cat, which, for some unrecalled reason, he wished to give away. The cat Hector, which turned out to be a female, also was a prized addition to our family, but the source of a not-pleasant memory. Looking for attention one day, she put her claws into Mother's leg and got shooed away. The cat crept away and was never seen again. Mother thought that she died of a broken heart.

At the time of my graduation from high school in 1939, the country was still in a depression and jobs were scarce. Also, I was then just sixteen years of age and there were no fast-food restaurants around to employ teen-agers. So, I spent that summer and the next working on the farm. However, during the following two summers, I left home at 6:00 a.m. each weekday morning and, along with Dad, rode to Wabash with Pete Smith and his dad where we spent our days working in the Spencer-Cardinal cabinet factory. My job was that of inserting glue blocks in strategic places inside cabinets for console model radios. My hands were flying all day long. In fact, it was said that they had to hire two people to do my job when I left. But, as hard as my job was, Dad's was harder; he spent his days rubbing stain into the cabinets. And, of course, after we got home he worked several more hours doing chores and such. In fact, it could be said that he literally worked himself to death.

In the year 1928, or possibly 1929, Grandfather Sheridan bought a new tan Model A Ford sedan, which he never drove farther than Marion or Huntington. He kept it in a garage and it was still in mint condition when they moved to Andrews in 1956. In later years, I wished that I could have bought that car; it would be worth a small fortune in the 1990s. In 1939, our family somehow got a used black Model A Ford sedan. In that car that summer I learned to drive, got my first license and went on my first dates. I had two dates that summer with Martha Mundy. At one time, I had a snapshot of her in her front yard holding John Hart's copy of Scott's IVANHOE. Martha went to college in Illinois and married there and had six kids. I never saw her again until November 1991. Martha was the daughter of Hazel Mundy, one of Mother's good friends and a fellow D.A.R. member. Hazel was a resident in Miller's Merry Manor when Mother had to go there on November 20th, after Rex died. Martha was there at the nursing home when Hazel died two days later. Hazel and Rex's funerals were both handled by Deal's Funeral Home and their viewings were held at the same time.

Cutting Wood

Stories are told of people walking the railroad tracks during the depression years, while steam locomotives still ran the tracks, looking for coal to burn in their furnaces.

Since we lived on a farm with wooded areas, we did not have to go to that extreme. However, the cutting of wood to burn in our furnace, heating stove and cook stove was a major chore. In the 1920's, while grandmother Myra Myers was still living, our furnace was in use. The heat rose to a large register in the living room over the furnace; and we could toast ourselves over that register during the cold winter months. Later, that furnace was out of service and heat was obtained from a large "pot-bellied" stove. Once in a great while, Dad would get a small load of coal from the Small Coal Company in Andrews. But nearly all of our heat was provided by wood. For most of the years, Dad would go to the woods in an old grain wagon pulled by a team of horses. Dad knew that I was very fond of wild cherries; and I can remember one time his coming back from the woods in a wagon carrying a branch loaded with cherries. The horses were replaced by an old, red Farmall tractor in the 1940s. His only tools were an axe and a crosscut saw. Since he was farming, working in a factory, and doing all the milking and other necessary farm chores, woodcutting was largely done in his "off hours."

In the 1950s, I purchased a McCulloch chain saw with a 20-inch chain. At first, Dad was, with good reason, afraid of using this piece of equipment, so I did a lot of the cutting when I visited the farm on Sunday afternoons. I particularly remember one, unusually mild Sunday in a February, using the chain saw while in my shirt sleeves. After a few months, Dad summoned up the courage to use the saw and did so effectively. These operations continued until the middle sixties, when a natural gas line was installed past the farm and we bought a new gas furnace.

The best trees for fuel were honey locust thorn trees and wild cherry. Next best were the maples, the same trees that had provided sap for making maple syrup a few years earlier. Elm trees also were good; but they were mostly killed off years ago by the Dutch Elm disease. Oak wood was good to burn in the furnace once a fire was burning well. Being hard wood, it lasted longer. Ash trees also were good hardwood; but they were too hard to cut. Ash wood has long been used for making axe handles. Once I started to cut down a large ash tree and had to give up. It nearly ruined the saw blades.

We tried to cut the tree branches into shorter lengths for the cook stove. The trunk was cut into various lengths, some short for the cook stove and some longer for the furnace. Of course, Dad had to use his axe later to split the trunk sections into usable pieces. It was good that he had both the strength and ability to do this splitting. I had neither.

College Days

During the summer of 1939, the Methodist minister at Andrews took me to Upland to survey Taylor University. Taylor appealed to me, but a small scholarship led me to decide to go to Indiana University. So, in the fall of 1939, still 16 years of age, I headed for Bloomington. In those days, there were only about 6,000 students on campus; but, even so, it was a major change in life style. I obtained a room with Florence Poling, an elderly widow, for \$2.00 a week and stayed there for four years. Florence Poling became sort of a surrogate grandmother to me. Fairly often she would give me treats. One remembers the outstanding persimmon pudding. Out of this world!

I had one of two small upstairs rooms in her cottage. John Funderburg of Huntington Township had the other. However, John decided after one semester that I.U. was not for him and shifted to Huntington College. John was a school superintendent for many years and was a pallbearer at Rex's funeral. Reid Bonewitz of Rock Creek Township took John's room and we were together for the rest of the four years. Reid was a quiet, witty fellow and a good friend. I enjoyed sitting quietly and listening to him playing tunes on Mrs. Poling's piano. We would go to a restaurant on Fifth Street and have spaghetti, with Reid having wine and an after dinner cigar.

Not having much money, I worked all the way through college, usually about 30 hours a week. My first job was in the kitchen and behind the counter at Cauble's Coffee Shop, also on Fifth Street, where I was paid just thirty cents an hour with the wages taken in meals -- for all of my freshman year. Later on, I got on the "elite" banquet staff at the Memorial Union and worked up to the number six position. Once, I got to serve Governor Henry Schricker, the man with the white hat and possibly the only Democrat for which Sheridan Tibbals ever voted. There were two years spent in clerical work in the office of the Finance Department at the School of Business. And there was a year or more of working in the library of the School of Business. All of this work never paid more than thirty cents an hour.

In addition to a full load of courses and working, there were two hours a day, five days a week, of practicing with the track team in lieu of taking

Physical Education. Although I enjoyed running, I never could compete with the tremendous I.U. talent. This was partly because, at 6'2", just 155 pounds and never getting enough to eat, I was a "bean pole". Anyway, track was not a total loss. I could consistently run one lap of the track ($\frac{1}{4}$ mile) in exactly sixty seconds. And, in my senior year, one of the freshman stars told me that he admired me because of all of my various activities.

With all of the above activity, there was not much time for socializing or recreation. Most of my social activities took place at Wesley Foundation, a program for college students at the First Methodist Church downtown and where I met a lot of nice people. Merrill McFall, a jolly and somewhat large man, was the main pastor at the church.

Now and then, I would go down town to the movies, always by myself. I remember seeing the young Lena Horne in *Stormy Weather* with an all-black cast. I also remember seeing "Gone With the Wind", which did not meet one's expectations; and, even better, a movie (title forgotten) with three of my favorites: Walter Huston, Walter Brennan and young Anne Baxter.

We had a splendid new auditorium when I was in school. People from the Metropolitan Opera in New York said that our facility was better than their own. In the lobby were murals by Thomas Hart Benton, which had been brought down from storage at the state fairgrounds. Two performances that I remember in particular were:

- A concert by soprano Lily Pons. It was her birthday and the audience sang "Happy Birthday" to her.
- A performance of "Madam Butterfly" with Richard Tucker singing the role of Pinkerton.

One pleasant memory is that of eating lunch in the Commons at the Union Building and having Herman Wells sit down and eat with me. He was the dean of the business school, later president of the university and, still later, the chancellor.

Being in the business school, I had more accounting courses than anything, which was good since I never got less than a 'A' in any of them. With other courses, the story was somewhat different. In two of the most valuable courses, English History and World Literature, my grade was only a 'C'. The history class, under Dr. William Morgan, led to my intense and lasting interest in history. As an aside, Walter Knittle¹ was another of Dr. Morgan's students. World Literature led to my studying and writing poetry. Two of my poems were published in FOLIO, the magazine for student writers.

Memory fails me when it comes to the reason for my taking R.O.T.C. It had a few benefits, two of which were a head start in the army in the areas of rifle disassembly, map reading and close order drill; and free admission to football games when I volunteered to direct traffic in the parking lots.

¹ Knittle, Walter. Early Palatine Emigration. Baltimore: Genealogical Publishing Company, 1965.

Army Days

During my senior year in college (1942/43), we were well into the Second World War. Having participated in the R.O.T.C. program, I was able to join the army enlisted reserve program and finish my senior year. So, in May of 1943, the army sent me to Camp Lee, Virginia, to train for the quartermaster corps. They put me through basic training and then through several weeks of N.C.O. school. The latter was essentially the same as officer candidate school, except, having enough officers at the time they gave me a stripe instead of a bar. My classification was clerk-typist.

Army training is by nature unpleasant, but there were a few pleasant memories of Virginia. One of the cadres, Corporal Charlesworth, had a good tenor voice and I can remember, during one of our evening campouts, his singing "The Sheik of Araby". During one weekend leave, I went to Richmond and spent the night in the private home of an elderly lady; she had a grandfather clock which I seemed to hear all night long. One of our training exercises took place at the site of a large grassy crater, which turned out to be a civil war bomb/mortar crater. I attended a Methodist church in Petersburg, where the people were very friendly and where they had spittoons at the end of each row of pews. The church also had U.S.O.-type social events to relieve our boredom and possible homesickness.

After training and a Christmastime furlough, I took the Santa Fe through New Mexico and through Needles, California, to the San Francisco area and soon was on a troopship to New Guinea. Our ship was a converted liner, the Monterey, and was reasonably comfortable -- for a troopship. Four of us played euchre all the way across the Pacific. The only name I remember was that of Arthur Sanders, a pleasant Jewish boy from New York City. On the negative side were the observed non-stop poker games, which sickened me on gambling for the rest of my life. The hot and humid climate of Southern New Guinea was something of a shock but the stay there was just a few days. An amphibious "duck" took several of us out to an East Indian freighter on which, after a week, we arrived in Brisbane, Australia. We slept out on deck on the freighter. The hands cooked their meals on deck over braziers; to us they seemed a strange lot.

My six months in Brisbane were pretty pleasant, as pleasant as wartime army life can be. We were quartered in a warehouse-type building, sleeping on the standard canvas cots. One's underside got very cold on cold nights. My job was that of clerk-typist in the rear-echelon office of the headquarters company of MacArthur's headquarters. This was the company responsible for food, quarters, etc., for the whole headquarters. My immediate boss was Master Sergeant Feinstein, another Jew from New York. He was O.K. but not nearly as nice as Sanders. Two other staff members come to mind, one was Sergeant Hogan and the other was Ross Ford. Ford, who hailed from Terre Haute, was a handsome, aspiring Hollywood actor. He took calcium tablets daily for his teeth but unfortunately, he was drunk a good bit of the time.

A few other memories of Brisbane come to mind. A nearby Lutheran church had a social center in the basement and I became friendly with the pastor and his teenage daughter. Cousin James Knight was in Brisbane at

the same time in the personnel section and we went on some outings together. Somewhere in my files there should be snapshot of us in the botanical gardens on the outskirts of the city. It should be remembered that, while it was still winter back home, it was summertime down under. And, instead of the North Star, we would see the Southern Cross. Another outing was to a downriver park, which we reached on an excursion boat. At one time, I had a picture of myself holding a Koala bear. Brisbane at the time was about fifty years behind Fort Wayne or Indianapolis. I bought a pair of dress shoes to wear to church, etc., and they lasted only a few weeks; the soles were little better than cardboard.

MacArthur said that he would return and he did, at about the end of my six months in Brisbane. So the army packed me onto a C-47 plane and flew me to a base at Hollandia in northern New Guinea. After a few days, they sent me and a lot of other GIs onto one of Henry Kaiser's "Liberty Ships" and transported us to Leyte, a larger southeastern island of the Philippines. That trip was easily the most miserable, since we were packed like sardines into the steamy hold of the ship, our hammocks within about two feet of the one on top and the one below. Leyte served as a staging area and we were there for just about a week when a bunch of us were loaded onto an L.S.T. and carried to a gulf in northern Luzon. As we landed, we heard the guns booming in the distance. After a few days of "camping" in the main house of someone's estate, I joined a truckload of men and followed the fighting soldiers into Manila. The sight there was one of typical after-bombing destruction, particularly of the big government buildings. I did not see any dead bodies; but I sure could smell them for days, especially in the old walled inner city. That began six months of near hell. Our tent camp was in a low, humid area; and I don't think that I stopped sweating during the whole six months.

It's strange, but memories of work in Manila totally elude me. I do remember the chow lines and the little native kids searching for food in the garbage cans. And I remember attending church at a Methodist church somewhere uptown with a friend named Ralph. It was there that I ran across Roxy LaForge. She was a missionary friend of the Tibbals' from the town of LaFontaine, just across the line in Wabash County. Aunt Anna (Hart) lived on a farm near there when she was married to Joe Sanderson. Roxy lived for a number of months in a Japanese internment camp in Manila. It was while sitting in a church service one day that I decided to go back to school and get my master's in accounting. Until then, I had been planning to go into government work and the army red tape led me to change my mind.

As the war wore on, I found myself on a C-54 plane to Okinawa. It was a good plane; but we had to sit on hard benches on either side of the plane. Since my stay on that island was very short, there are no memories. Then came the A-bombs and Japan's surrender. Then I was back on another C-54 on my way to Japan. This was a real passenger plane with comfortable seats; and my seatmate was Richard Tragakis, a correspondent with one of the major magazines who had some fame at the time. This was one day after MacArthur landed in Japan; and, as we were trucked into Yokohama,

the enemy soldiers were lining the road still holding their rifles, which we later found were not loaded!

For some reason, probably unpleasant associations, memories of Japan pretty much elude me. I was in Yokohama for a while and in Tokyo for a while. We were quartered in some large commercial building in which the toilets would not flush; these toilets did not have stools, just holes in the floor. In that same building, a metal fire door was down part way from the hallway ceiling and cut a nice gash in my scalp when I did not see it in time. The big building in which the army brass had their offices in Tokyo apparently was in pretty good order. I was there once on an errand. As in Australia, I had a jeep at my disposal but did not use it much; there did not seem to be anywhere to go. Once I had a view of the imperial palace at a distance. My work was pretty much the same as in Brisbane and in Manila. However, in Brisbane I was in the "rear echelon" and in Japan I was in the "advanced echelon". Also, in Japan I was in charge of the office and had advanced to Staff Sergeant and, at the last, Technical Sergeant. If I had wished to stay there for another three or four weeks, I would have been promoted to Master Sergeant; but after two years overseas, I was in a hurry to get home. So, when my number came up, I headed for home. A whole troop was loaded onto a train, on which we spent a whole night; and, the next morning, with no breakfast, we were transferred to a communications ship in the harbor. Being tired and hungry, I experienced my only case of seasickness, along with several members of the crew of the ship. My duffel bag was so full and so heavy that I thought I couldn't make it; but I did. Since it was in December in the North Pacific, the weather on the ocean was both damp and cold; and my right knee incurred an arthritic condition, which I have to this day.

We got to Hawaii where we spent perhaps a week. I got to see the dirty city of Honolulu and Wakai Beach, and I had a roast duck dinner, which left a lot to be desired. Then, on to a plane and on to Seattle. There wasn't much to see in Seattle, since it was raining all of the time of my stay. I did go to a roller skating rink for my second and final experience at skating. I tried it once at a skating party in high school and broke my wrist. But, the most memorable thing about getting back on home soil was the fresh food, especially fresh milk and lettuce. I remember eating a whole head of lettuce at one sitting.

Finally, they put me on a troop train on which I had to sit up all of the way to Indianapolis, where after 30 months I said goodbye to army life.

A few additional notes on my Army days:

Food: The food was pretty good in army camps in the states, not so good in Australia, and pretty bad after that because we didn't get much in the way of fresh fruits and vegetables or fresh milk. In fact, there was not much milk at any time. The army seemed to live on strong coffee. A lot of people complained about C-rations and K-rations; but I thought that they were good, especially the little cans of cheese with bacon. Of course, there were no fresh eggs in the army; it was always powdered eggs, scrambled. In

Brisbane, we were served ox-tail soup, which seemed to me to be nothing but broth with a few vegetables. Jokes are still made about the creamed hamburger on toast; but, to me, that was one of the best things that they served.

In my unit in Manila, there were two unrelated men named Lopez. Rogerio was a good looking, soft spoken young man who helped me with the spoken Spanish language, so that I could speak it fairly well by the time I got home. Jesus was older and "rougher" but good-hearted. His family in Texas sent him jars of pickled peppers. He then found peppers locally to put into the "juice" in the jars. One day he offered me a pepper and, upon my declining, said that I was not being sociable.

Officers: Being in a headquarters unit, I ran into a lot of officers and was not favorably impressed with most of them. Too many were of the country club, playboy variety. Actually, only one man really impressed me. Captain (later Major) Philip Siever was my boss in Japan. He was a West Point graduate and highly intelligent; but he treated me as an equal. Also, he was responsible for my more rapid promotion. Later, I heard that he was attending a war college in St. Louis. If he stayed in the service, he must have ended up as a general.

Souvenirs: In Brisbane, I was the liaison between the headquarters company and an elderly civilian carpenter named Stansfield. He said that he was a distant cousin of the British comedienne Gracie Fields. Mr. Stansfield mounted an empty grenade, painted yellow, on a round maple base, which I sent home to Mother. And he made a set of maple bookends, which I sent to Thelma.

From Japan, I brought back kimonos for Mother and Thelma, as well as some hand-decorated fans. I also brought back a Japanese rifle, which was horribly heavy, a "common" army sword and a hara-kiri knife. I gave the knife, which is in a purple cloth wrapping, to Dad upon my return. He gave me a funny look, as though he didn't appreciate it; so I reclaimed it and shall not give it to anyone else! After a few years, I sold the rifle to a collector, just to get rid of it.

Appendices

Appendix 1

English Kings

1509 - 1547	HENRY VIII, son of Henry VII who was the first Tudor king. In 1509, Henry married Catherine of Aragon (Spain), widow of his brother Arthur. They had no sons. (Catherine was the daughter of Ferdinand and Isabella.) In 1526, he became infatuated with Anne Boleyn. In 1533, in order to get a divorce from Catherine, he cut the ties between the English Church and the papacy and then married Anne. He established the Church of England with himself as the head. From that point on, with the exception of the brief reign of Mary, daughter of Catherine, England has been a Protestant nation.
1547 - 1553	EDWARD VI, son of Henry VIII.
1553 - 1558	MARY, daughter of Catherine of Aragon and Henry VIII. She married Philip of Spain. The Church of Rome returned to England during her reign. She was the only unpopular Tudor.
1558 - 1603	ELIZABETH, daughter of Henry VIII and Anne Boleyn. A middle-of-the-road Protestantism was returned to England. Enforcement was restrained.
1603 - 1625	JAMES I, who was also James VI of Scotland. He was the son of Mary, Queen of Scots. He was first of the Stuarts.
1625 - 1649	CHARLES I, son of James. As a result of the Roundhead insurrection under Cromwell, he was beheaded.
1649 - 1660	Commonwealth. (A Republic)
1649	Under a Council of State.
1653	Under a Protectorate.
1653 - 1658	OLIVER CROMWELL was in charge.
1658 - 1659	RICHARD CROMWELL, son of Oliver. He resigned.
1660 - 1685	CHARLES II, son of Charles I.
1685 - 1688	JAMES II, 2nd son of Charles I. He was deposed.
Dec1688 - Feb 1689	INTERREGNUM.
1689 - 1702	WILLIAM III and MARY. William was the son of William, Prince of Orange by Mary, daughter of Charles I. His wife, Mary, was the daughter of James II. Orange was a small principality 25 Km north of Avignon in southeastern France. It later was absorbed into the country of France. William was the grandson of Maurice of Nassau and great grandson of the first William of Orange, stadholder of Holland and Zeeland, known as William the Silent and a leader in the Netherlands revolution against France and Spain.

1702 - 1714 ANNE, second daughter of James II. It was during her reign that the Palatine emigration of 1709 - 1710 took place.

Appendix 2

The Simmendinger Register

In 1717, the Rev. Ulrich Simmendinger returned to Germany and published the names of those Palatine families still living in New York.

Included:

Meyer, Heinrich, (h) w. Kunigunda & 3 ch.

The code (h) stands for Neu=Quunsberg or Hartsmandorf, one of the seven settlements in the Schoharie Valley. Hartsmandorf was 2½ miles southwest of Brunnendorf. An iron marker is the only indication now (at the time of Walter Knittle's book). Brunnendorf, later Fountaindorf or Watertown, was at approximately the site now occupied by St. Paul's Lutheran Church, Schoharie.

Records of St. Paul's Evangelical Lutheran Church, Schoharie, N.Y.
(Records located in Fonda, N.Y.)

Vol. I Page 278

Register of the Congregation at the Fall

Anna Cunigunda Meier, et al.

(One of the congregation of Domine Sommer)

Rupp, I. Daniel. A Collection of 30,000 Names. Appendix NO. VII.

Names of Male Palatines, above Twenty-one Years Old, in Livingston Manor, N.Y., in the Winter 1710 and Summer 1711.

Heinrich Mayer Christian Mayer et al.

Appendix 3

Annals of Albany

VOL. VII. Page 49. (Joel Munsell)

The City Records of Albany, N.Y. 1713 to 1718

Att a Mayors Court held at ye City Hall of Albany. February 28, 1715/6¹.
The following persons (to witt) Hendrick Meyer (and 10 others)

Did in open court take the oaths by law appointed be taken instead of the oaths of allegiance and supremacy subscribe ye test and make repeat and swear to and subscribe ye abjuration oath pursuant to the directions of an act of generall assembly of the colony of New York entituled an act declareing that all those of foreign birth heretofore inhabiting within this colony & dying seized of any lands tenements and hereditaments shall be for ever hereafter deemed taken and esteemed to have been naturalized & for naturalizing all protestants of foreign birth now inhabiting within this colony. To whom certificates are given according to the directions of the said act.

¹ See Appendix 32.

Appendix 4

The Kocherthal Records

As found in The Book of Names by Lou D. MacWethy.

In the year 1711:

Dec. 31st: Anna Maria, born Dec. 26th, child of Henrich and Anna Kunigunda Meyer; sponsors: Johann Schaester, Jacob Berman, Maria Sibylla Matheus, Anna Elisabetha Dachsetter. page 21

In the year 1716:

The following children, 26 in number, were baptized in Schoharie:
Jan. 22nd: Johann Henrich, born Oct. 30th, child of Henrich and Anna Kunigunda Meyer; sponsors: Henrich Frey and his wife, et al.
page 31

No dates:

Catherine

A translation of the Kocherthal Records of the West Camp Lutheran Church, the originals of which are in the archives in Albany, N.Y.

The Rev. Joshua Kocherthal was the Lutheran pastor at West Camp and at Schoharie. He accompanied two migrations of Palatines from London to New York State, in 1709 and 1710. In May 1960, Marcus and Rex and Perdita visited the West Camp Lutheran Church, where they were served soft drinks by the Rev. Messersmith and where they saw photocopies of the above entries in the Kocherthal Records.

Appendix 5

Frederick H. Myers Children

From the records of the Reformed Church of German Flats, Vol. I.
Page Susceptores¹

19	n. 7-30-1776 Friedrich Majer	Maria	Jacob Bell und Maria
	b. 8-4-1776 u. Anna Margretha		

40	n. 9-25-1780 Friedrich Majer	Georg	Georg Weber
	b. 9-27-1780 u. Anna Margretha		und Catherina

97	n. 6-1-1785 Friedrich Majer	Anna	Dr. Wilhelm Petri
	b. 6-7-1785 u. Anna Margretha	Margretha	und Salome

121	n. 6-21-1787 Fritz Mejer	Johannes	Fritz Weaver
	b. 7-1-1787 u. Anna Margretha		und Gertraud

138	n. 5-8-1789 Friedrich Majer	Eva	Pieter Weaver
	b. 5-10-1789 u. Anna Margreth		und Maria

151	n. 4-27-1791 Fritz Mejer	Michael	Georg Iddg
	b. 5-1-1791 u. Anna Margreth		und Maria Bellinger

167	n. 2-21-1793 Fritz Mejer	Daniel	Georg Weaver, Sr.
	b. 3-3-1793 ---		und Maria

179	n. --- Friedrich Smidt	---	---
	b. 7-27-1794 u. Christina		

208 Marriage of Friedrich Smidt, widower, 11-20-1791, und Christina
 Henrich Majer widow. (Widow of Heinrich, Jr., brother of Frederick.
 Nee Leather.)

n = born (natus) b = baptized u = wife (uxor)

¹ One who assumes responsibility for the child.

Appendix 6

Herkimer Reformed Church (Latin)

From the records of the Herkimer Reformed Church, Vol. I.

- p. 89 June 17, 1810
Matheus, f.l. : Joannis F. Mayer et Matheo Schmitt &
bapt: 8va July a.c. Elisabetha Schmidt Anna Mayer
caelibus ibidem
Note: f.l. = filius legitimus
- p. 264 Oct. 16, 1811
Anna Maria nata Gettmen uxor Henerici Mayer p:m.:
vidua mortua dropsi & debilitate aetat: circiter 90 aorum, sepulta in
coemiterio Ecclesiae herkimer.
Text: Hiob XIV, 1 - 2
- p. 284 Jul. 18, 1822
Fredericus Myers, mortuus febris putrida, aetat: 74 aorum, sepult: in
novum coemiterium ibidem. Text: II Luc: 25ta.
- p. 304 Nov. 30, 1830
Anna Margareth Weber, vidua Friderici Myers p:m: mortua
debilitate & c aetat: 77 aorum, 4 mensium et 17 dierum, septulta in
novum coemiterium prope Maritum. Apoclip: XIV, 13.

Vol. II

- p. 10 4-27-1812
Felix Joannis Mayer et Georgio Mayer
bapt: 17ma May Elisabetha Schmittin Catherine
f.l:
- p. 81 10-16-1820 Joannis F. Myer Fridericus Frederick Helmer
Elisabethae Smith Anna
- p. 19 12- 2-1821 Joannis F. Myer Margareth Thimody Barth
Elisabeth Smith Margareth
- p. 86 1-23-1823 Joannis F. Myer Anna (Nancy) James Weber et
Elisabethae Smith Anna
- p. 160 11-29-1829 Joannis F. Myer Joannes Parents
Elisabeth Smith

p. 183	2-24-1833	John F. Myers	George Henry	Parents – now
	Little Falls	Elisabeth Smith		in Newport
p. 255	Death of Daniel 8-7-1832 aged 39-5-21			

Appendix 7

Herkimer Reformed Church (Translation)

From the records¹ of the Herkimer Reformed Church, Vol.I.

p. 89	6-17-1810 Herkimer	Joannis F. Mayer Elizabeth Schmitt	Matheus	Matheo Schmitt Anna Mayer, unmar.
p. 264	1811-10-16	Anna Maria b. Getman, wife of Henerici Mayer, p:m: vidua mortua dropsii & debilitate, circiter 90yrs. Bur. cemetery by Herkimer Church.		
p. 284		Death of Frederick Myers 7-18-1822 Herkimer 74 years		
p. 304		Death of Anna Margreth Weber, widow of Frederich 11-30-1830 Herkimer 77-4-17		
<u>Vol. 2</u>				
p. 10	4-27-1812	Joannis Mayer et Elisabetha Schmittin	Felix	Geo. Mayer Catherine
p. 81	10-16-1820	Joannis F. Myer Elisabethae Smith	Fridericus	Frederick Helmer Anna
p. 19	12- 2-1821	Joannis F. Myer Elisabeth Smith	Margareth	Thimody Barth Margareth
p. 86	1-23-1823	Joannis F. Myer Elisabethae Smith	Anna (Nancy)	James Weber et Anna
p. 160	11-29-1829	Joannis F. Myers Elisabeth Smith	Joannes	Parents
p. 183	2-24-1833 Little Falls	John F. Myers Elisabeth Smith	George Henry	Parents - now in Newport
p. 255	Death of Daniel 8-7-1832 aged 39-5-21			

¹ Records are in the Herkimer County Historical Society building.

Appendix 8

Herkimer Cemetery Becomes Myers Park

The Herkimer Citizen, Herkimer, N.Y. SEPTEMBER 14, 1897.

In a little more than a month the bodies in the cemetery in which Herkimer's dead from the days of its earliest settlement to within twenty years were buried will be removed. The new park¹ will soon be a reality. Two representatives of the *Citizen* spent all day Friday copying the inscriptions and many of the lines of poetry on more than 400 head stones....

The people some time ago voted to convert the cemetery into a public park as it is no longer used for burial purposes. The cemetery contains about four acres of land and was given to the village for cemetery purposes about 100 years ago. Situated at the foot of Liberty Street in almost the center of the village it is admirably adapted for a public park....

The following entries are included in the newspaper listing.

- In memory of Frederick Myers, who departed this life July 18, 1822, aged 74 years 1 month and 28 days; Anna M., wife of Frederick Myers, died March 31, 1831, aged 79 years.
- Ada F., wife of George H. Myers, born Nov. 19, 1836, died Sept. 4, 1870.
- John F. Myers, born June 24, 1787, died May 14, 1867; Elizabeth, his wife, born July 17, 1793, died Sept. 21, 1849.
- Nancy Myers, born Jan. 23, 1823, died Sept. 13, 1849.
- Sanford W. Myers, born Dec. 8, 1836. Member Company C, 101, Ind. Reg't, died June 21, 1861, from a wound received in the battle of Dallas.
- Frank D., infant son of John and Mary Myers, died Jan. 5, 1832.
- In memory of Frederick Smith², who was born at Herkimer, May 19, 1759, and died June 11, 1828, aged 78 years, 1 month and 4 days; Christina, wife of Frederick Smith, died June 21, 1855, aged 99 years, 2 months and 11 days.
- Dedicated in remembrance of the Rev. John P. Spinner³ who was born in Germany, Jan. 15, 1758 (?), emigrated to America in 1-01 and died May 27, 1848, aged 80 years, 4 months and 9 days; Mary, his wife, was born Nov. 5, 1777, and departed this life July 2, 1867, aged 89 years, 7 months and 27 days.

¹ The land for the Herkimer Cemetery is said to have been given by the Myers family. The resulting public park is named Myers Park.

² Frederick Smith's given age and dates do not agree.

³ Rev. John Spinner was pastor of the Reformed Church of German Flats from 1802 to 1848. This church is south of the river.

Appendix 9

Helen M. Hills Records

Page 1

HENDRICK MEYER a son of Johannes or Joyanas.

Burnetsfield patent was granted on April 30th, 1725. The Indian deed was dated July 9th, 1722. Hendrick Mayer owned Lot 1 on the north side of River. Anna Mayer owned Lot on the south side of river. In the plot it is between 23 and 24 but does not seem to have a number. Benton gives it as lot 29 but he also gives lot 29 to Rudolph Karsing.

Page 12

FREDERICK MYERS 4 Henry 3 Henry 2 Johannes 1

born May 25, 1748 died Jul 18, 1822

Married Anna Margaret Weaver, daughter of P. J. Weaver, sister of Nicholas. born 1753; died Nov 11, 1831.

Both were buried in Herkimer Cemetery but were moved to Mohawk when the cemetery was made into Myers Park.

Frederick Myers has a D.A.R. marker S R 1775, in the Cemetery of Mohawk and also has a very quaint slab¹, which I think must be the one Alice Myers Barnes refers to in her memories of the Myers Family. It is on the same lot as Michael Myers and way over to the left of the cemetery when you go in the main gate. (I visited the grave in 1940.) On the slab is:

The memory of Frederick Myers who departed this life
July 18, 1822 Age 74 years one month 28 days.

Page 13

Children of Frederick and Anna Margaret "Weaver" Myers
(From Aunt Maggie Torrey's notes and Nellie Parsons.)

1. Elizabeth

Born Sept. 16, 1774

Married William Helmer 1 son possibly more

2. Mary or Maria

Born July 30, 1776

Married Nicholas Sterling 8 children

3. Henry F.

Born March 23, 1778

¹ The "quaint slab" was made and inscribed by a Myers son from granite from Myers property south of the river. It was later destroyed by vandals; but there is a snapshot of it in my files. With contributions from Marcus and Rex Myers, from Gladys Eaton and from Margaret Porr, a new marker for Frederick and Anna Margaret was erected in 1960. — Marcus Myers

- Married Elizabeth Gettman 12 children
- 4. George F.
Born Sept. 25, 1780
Married Catherine Smith 10 children
- 5. John F.
Born June 21, 1787
Married Elizabeth Smith 12 children
- 6. Evaline
Born May 8, 1789
Married Henry Helmer in 1806
- 7. Michael
Born April 27, 1791 21 children
Married three times
- 8. Frederick
Born
Married Abigail "Appalonia" Frank 3 children
- 9. Daniel
Born
Married Susan Etheridge 2 sons
- 10. Catherine
Born
Married Peter Harter
- 11. Margaret
Born
Married Henry Sterling
- 12. Nancy
Born
Married Thomas Roberts 4 children

The last five I have no dates on so am not sure of the order.

Page 18

GEORGE F. MYERS (5)

2nd Son of Frederick and Anna Weaver
Born Sept. 23 in the year of our Lord 1781 per Family Record
Died Aug. 8, 1863 81 years 10 months 15 days
Copied from stone in Frankfort Cemetery:

One record gives Born Oct. 24, 1780. Another Sept. 25, 1780.

Married Aug. 23, 1802 Catherine Smith.
Born April 5, 1783
Died Aug. 17, 1864 Age 81 years 4 months 12 days at Frankfort

She was the daughter of Frederick Smith and his first wife
Frederick Smith Revolutionary War Private
Children: Several died in infancy 13 in all
Record from Nellie Parsons from family Bible

- Catherine Myers was born on the 10th day of October in the year of our Lord 1803
- Benjamin Myers was born on the 3rd day of July in the year of our Lord 1808
- Felix Myers was born on the 28th day of October in the year of our Lord 1810
- Isaac Myers was born on the 2nd day of January in the year of our Lord 1812
- Elizabeth Myers was born on the 9th day of January in the year of our Lord 1816
- George Frederick Myers was born on the 10th day of February in the year of our Lord 1818
- Mary Myers was born on the 27th day of June in the year of our Lord 1820
- Rhoda Myers was born on the 20th day of May in the year of our Lord 1822
- Charles Myers was born on the 8th day of February in the year of our Lord 1826

Page 29

CHARLES MYERS

10th child of George F. and Catherine Smith Myers

Born February 8, 1823 Bible record 1826.

Died September 15, 1905.

Married May 1, 1849 at Frankfort to Margaret Myers "own cousin" a daughter of John Myers, Born December 3, 1821, Died July 24, 1915

Page 30

ALICE ELIZABETH MYERS

only child of Charles and Margaret

Born March 25, 1852. Died June 27, 1933.

Married Wilson Lyman Barnes

Born August 11, 1846 Died June 19, 1916

Children:

Leila Myers Barnes

Born March 9th 1875 Died Oct. 28th 1915

Nellie Ada Barnes

Born May 1, 1877

Married Charles F. Parsons Born Feb. 14, 1876

Children of Nellie and Charles Parsons

Charles F. Parsons

Born April 22, 1900

Died August 18, 1901

Margaret G. Parsons

Born Feb. 27, 1904

Died

Married George L. Porr of New York City

Children: Phyllis Born Oct. 20th, 1924

George Leonard Porr, Jr. July 28, 1928

Page 31

JOHN F. MYERS

5th Son of Frederick and Anna Weaver Myers

Born June 24, 1787

Sponsors Fritz Weaver and wife Gertrude

Died May 14, 1867

When the old Cemetery at Herkimer was turned into Myers Park, his body was moved to Frankfort and the marker is located north of the Soldiers Mound. John F. Myers was a Private in the Revolutionary War.¹

He married Elizabeth Smith, daughter of Frederick and Christina "Leather" Smith. Frederick Smith Revolutionary private.

Born July 17, 1793

Died Sept 21, 1849

To them were born 12 children:

Matthew

Solomon

Asa

Felix

John

Frederick

George

Sanford

The majority of the sons went west and settled in Indiana. No record.

Mary Ann

Elizabeth

Nancy

Margaret

Following the death of his first wife, John F. Myers married Elizabeth Purdee, a widow.

Page 35

ELIZABETH

10th child of John F. and Elizabeth Myers

Born

Died

Married Martin Davis and settled in Schuyler.

Children:

Seward M. Davis married Hattie. Had two children:

Bernice, married and lives in New Jersey

¹ This statement re the Revolutionary War cannot be correct. His father, Frederick, was the soldier in that war. — Marcus Myers

Gladys, married Bert Eaton and lives in Utica, N.Y.
 Arletta Davis who married C. Smith Ingham of Ilion.
 No children.

Addendum to above record by Marcus Myers:

Seward M. Davis, b. 1846, d. 1923

1st m. Adelia McGann. One son died young.

2nd m. Harriet (Hattie) Lewis. Issue of 2nd marriage:

Bernice Davis, b. 1886, d. 1930, m. George Meade.

Lost a baby at birth. Lived at Perth Amboy, N.J.

Gladys Davis¹, b. 1892, d. 1975, m. Burt J. Eaton.

Lived on the Davis farm (340 acres) in Schuyler for several years.

Children: Margaret Eaton, b. 1913, d. 1966, m. Louis

Wagner Children: Carole Wagner, b. 1953

In 1968, Louis and Carole were living with Gladys north of Frankfort, west of Herkimer, in the town of Schuyler. Address: R.D. #3, Frankfort, New York 13340.

Quote from Margaret Porr letter of 10-20-69:

Seward carried on as a farmer and was a successful one. Arletta was well known to me. She married Smith Ingham who had been Grandma Barnes' sweetheart. Grandma did something to displease Smith and he said he would spank her if she did it again. She tested him and did it again. He did spank her and he told him to get out and not to come back. Which he did and which she forever regretted.

Pages 37 and 38

MARGARET

12th child of John F. and Elizabeth Smith Myers

Born Dec. 3, 1821

Died July 24, 1915

Married May 1, 1849 to Charles Myers, son of George F. and Catherine Myers. Charles born Feb 8, 1823, died Jul 24, 1915

Only child:

Alice Elizabeth Myers

Born March 21, 1852 died June 27, 1933

Married Wilson Lyman Barnes

Born 8 11 1846 Died 6 19 1916

Children:

Leila Myers Barnes

Born March 9, 1875 died Oct. 28, 1915

Nellie Ada

Born May 1, 1877 died June 29, 1970*

Married Charles Parsons

¹ Gladys died July 9, 1975, per letter from Marine Midland Bank in Utica, N.Y.

* Dates added by Marcus Myers.

Born Feb. 14, 1876 died Dec. 12, 1966*

Children:

Charles F. Parsons

born Apr. 22, 1900 died Aug. 18, 1901

Margaret Parsons

born Feb. 27, 1904 died

Margaret Parsons married George L. Porr of New York City.

Children:

Phyllis Born Oct. 20, 1924

George Leonard Porr, Jr. Born Jul. 28, 1928

Additions to above record by Marcus Myers (from Margaret Porr):

Phyllis married Theodore Brandt Bachman July, 21, 1946

Children:

Kathryn Dine Bachman born March 28, 1954

Karen Margaret Bachman born February 15, 1957

Steven Dean Bachman born January 4, 1959

George Jr. married Gretchen Maria Hilburn December 22, 1948

Children:

George Leonard Porr III born June 19, 1949

Katherine Maria Porr born January 10, 1951

Richard Hilburn Porr born August 11, 1952

Eric Andrew Porr born April 30, 1955

Page 50

HENRY F. MYERS

Son of Frederick and Anna Margaret Weaver Myers

Born March 23, 1778

Died Jan. 7, 1830 Age 51 years 10 months 16 days

Buried in Oak View Cemetery, Frankfort, N.Y.

Married Elizabeth Getman

Born Oct. 17 or 19, 1785

Died Jan. 4th 1831 46 years 3 months

She was the daughter of Peter and Elizabeth Frank Getman of German Flats.

Children:

Conrad Born Oct. 28, 1803

William Born Nov. 26, 1806

Margaret Born July 20, 1809

Elizabeth Born Aug. 7, 1811

Catherine Born Sep. 23, 1813

Frederick Born March 1, 1816

Mary Born July 18, 1818

Jeremiah Born Feb. 17, 1821

Michael Henry Born May 23, 1823

Nancy	Born May 23, 1823
Dorothy Lucinda	Born July 31, 1825
Julia Ann	Born July 7, 1828

All born at Frankfort

Page 72

HELEN 7 Elizabeth 6 Henry F. 5 Frederick 4 Hendrick 3
Hendrick 2 Johannes 1

Helen Marion 4th child of Elizabeth

Born Sept. 16, 1843 at Vernon, N.Y.

Died Oct. 29, 1909 at West Chicago, Ill.

Married to Albert H. Hills on April 3, 1866

Born Sept. 18, 1837 at Bethersden, County Kent, England

Died July 15, 1930 at West Chicago, Ill.

Children:

Robert Etheridge Hills Born December 25, 1866

Harriette Elizabeth Hills Born November 19, 1871

Edith May Hills Born May 11, 1878

Helen Maud Hills Born June 21, 1884

These Myers Family records were compiled by Helen Hills, typed by sister Harriette and issued sometime after 1940¹. Her cover letter was headed West Chicago, Illinois, but was not dated. Most of the data seems to have been collected from family members, directly or indirectly. There are 114 pages but there are many gaps as with the children of John F. Myers.

¹ Hills, Helen Maud. A Genealogy of the Myers Family. Self published c.1940; page 12.

Appendix 10

Chronology of John F. Myers and His Wives

1828-1867

- 04-22-1828 John and Elizabeth (1) sold land (c. 3¼ acres), house and tannery in the village of Herkimer.
- 05-01-1837 John purchased farmland in the town (township) of Newport.
- 12-06-1840 The Newport farm was sold to raise principal, interest and costs.
- 01-01-1850 The Newport farm was re-conveyed to John. -- Apparently the sale of this land (1856?) was not recorded.
- 1850 Census of Newport:
 John Myres 62
 Elizabeth Myres (2) 46
 George, Sanford, Frederick, Mercyann Purdy, et al.
- 03-26-1856 John purchased land "in the town of Herkimer" bounded...on the East by lands of Charles B. Ingham...on the West by a street or highway leading from Schuyler to Frankfort. (Further entries indicate that "in the town of Herkimer" should have read "in the town of Schuyler".)
- 1858 John purchased from Charles and Harriet Ingham 13 rods of land in the town of Schuyler adjacent to other land owned by John F. Myers.
- 1860 Census of Schuyler:
 John F. Myers 73 (John was born in 1787.)
 Elizabeth (2) 58
 Charles, Margaret, George H., et al., lived nearby.
- 03-01-1861 John purchased the farm in Frankfort.
- 02-12-1865 John F. Myers "of the town of Schuyler" sold 125 acre farm in Frankfort.
- 06-27-1866 John F. Myers and wife Elizabeth of the town of Schuyler sold the parcel of land in Schuyler to Elizabeth Davis.
- 05-14-1867 John F. died.

Appendix 11

Will of John F. Myers

I John F. Myers of the town of Schuyler in the County of Herkimer and State of New York of the age of seventy eight years and being of sound mind and memory do make publish and declare this my last will and testament in manner following that is to say.

FIRST I give and bequeath unto my son Mathew the sum of Eleven hundred dollars.

SECOND I give and bequeath unto my son Frederick the sum of eight hundred dollars.

THIRD I give and bequeath unto my son Asa the sum of six hundred dollars which sum I direct my executors hereinafter named to use and lay out by purchasing him a homestead.

FOURTH I give and bequeath unto my grandson Stephen Myers son of my son Solomon, lately deceased, the sum of two hundred dollars.

FIFTH I give and bequeath unto my two sons John and George the sum of one hundred dollars each.

SIXTH I give and bequeath unto my three daughters viz Mary Ann Munroe, Margaret Myers, and Elizabeth Davis - all the rest and residue of my estate both real and personal to be equally divided between them share and share alike.

LASTLY I hereby make constitute and appoint Charles Myers and Martin D. Davis to be executors of this my last will and testament hereby revoking all former wills by me made.

In witness whereof I have hereunto subscribed my name and affixed my seal the seventeenth day of April in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and sixty-six.

JOHN F. MYERS (L S)

The foregoing written instrument was subscribed by the said John F. Myers in our presence and acknowledged by him to each of us and he at the same time published and declared the foregoing instrument so subscribed to be his last will and testament and we as the testators request and in his presence have signed our names as witnesses hereto and written opposite our names our respective places of residence.

L.J. Cooper, Schuyler, Herkimer, N.Y.

H.H. Blanchard, Roseboone, Otsego County, N.Y.

Newton Hough, Schuyler, Herkimer County, N.Y.

WILL OF JOHN F. MYERS

I certify the above to be a true record of the last will and testament of John F. Myers deceased and of the proofs & examinations taken thereon.

VOLNEY OWEN

Surrogate

Probated the 7th day August 1867. Book O-47.

Appendix 12

Probate of Will of John F. Myers

To the Surrogate of the County of Herkimer:

The petition of Charles Myers of the Town of Schuyler in the County of Herkimer and M.P. Davis of Vernon, N.Y., respectfully represents, That your Petitioners are executors of the will of JOHN F. MYERS, late of the Town of Schuyler in the County of Herkimer, deceased, and are executors named in the last will and testament of said deceased, which is herewith presented to the Surrogate and your petitioner prays that such proceedings may be had thereon, that the same may be admitted to probate as a will of personal property, and may be proved and recorded as a will of real property. And your petitioner further represents that the said JOHN F. MYERS died at the Town of Vernon in the County of Oneida on or about the 29 day of May 1867 leaving real and personal property in the County of Herkimer, and leaving no widow and leaving children as follows

Mary A. Munroe of , N.Y.

Margaret Myers of Schuyler, N.Y.

Elisabeth Davis of Vernon, N.Y., Matthew Myers of Mongoquonong, IN.

Asa Myers and Frederick Myers, both of Mongoquonong, Indiana

John Myers and George H. Myers, both of South Milford, Indiana

and grandchildren as follows

Norman A. Myers, Stephen H. Myers, Almeron D. Myers, George H. Myers,

Mary J. Myers, James Myers, Isadora Myers, Ellen Myers, Santford Myers and Emmy B. Myers, all of Mongoquonong.

and that the above named persons are all the only heirs at law & next of kin of said JOHN F. MYERS, deceased, to the best of their knowledge, information and belief

and that the whole such (?) affected by said will is about four thousand dollars.

S/ Charles Myers

S/ M. P. Davis

Surrogate's Court)

ss: Charles Myers & M. P. Davis

Herkimer County)

being duly sworn, say that all the material statements contained in the above petition, by them subscribed, are true.

Sworn and subscribed this 20 day of)

June 1867 before me)

S/Charles Myers

S/M. P. Davis

V. Owen Surrogate

Appendix 13

Matthew Myers and the History of LaGrange County

Matthew Myers is a native of Herkimer County, N.Y., and a son of John and Elizabeth Myers, natives also of the same state. John Myers was a shoemaker, and his son Matthew naturally acquired a taste for that pursuit, and worked at it when a boy; but for some time previous to visiting Indiana in 1853 he drove a stage team. Since coming to this township, in 1855, with his family, Mr. Myers has accumulated property worth over \$6,000. For the first two years after arriving here, he was engaged in stage driving, while his family kept the toll gate on the plank road; subsequently worked at shoemaking seven years, then bought his farm of 150 acres that has proven a good investment. Mr. Myers has been three times married. By his first marriage, in 1836, to Lucy Hopkins, he had one child--William B. In 1852, he was married to Cornelia Dunham; they had an only son--Frank. His third wife was Zoe M. Scoville, daughter of Josiah Richard. They have an only daughter, Libby.

Counties of LaGrange and Noble.

Historical and Biographical.

F. A. Battey & Co. 1881

(Biographical Sketches, Springfield Township, page 369)

Appendix 14

Herkimer County Census, 1800-1840

1800 HERKIMER (page 108)

Frederick Myers	M	under 10	1	F	under 10	1
		10-16	1		10-16	1
		16-26	1		16-26	1
		over 45	1			

1810 HERKIMER (page 337B)

Frederick Myers	M	16-26	1	F	10-16	1
		over 45	1		over 45	1
George F. Myers	M	under 10	1	F	under 10	1
		26-45	1		26-45	1 adjacent

1810 HERKIMER (page 338)

John F. Myers	M	under 10	2	F	16-26	1
---------------	---	----------	---	---	-------	---

1820 GERMAN FLATS (page 104)

Michael F. Myers age 26-45

1820 GERMAN FLATS (page 107)

Henry Myers age over 45

1820 HERKIMER VILLAGE page 113)

Hannah Houghtaling

1820 HERKIMER (page 121)

George Myers	M	under 10	2	F	under 10	2
		10-16	1		10-16	1
		26-45	1		16-26	1
		over 45	1		26-45	1

1-foreigner not naturalized 2-agriculture

Frederick Myers	M	under 10	1	F	16-26	1
		26-45	1			
		over 45	1		over 45	1

1-manufacturing

John F. Myers	M	under 10	4	F	under 10	1
		16-26	1		16-26	1
		26-45	1			

1-manufacturing

CENSUS OF HERKIMER COUNTY, NEW YORK

1830 GERMAN FLATS (page 143)

Michael F. Myers	M	15-20	2	F	under 5	3
		20-30	1		5-10	1
		30-40	1		10-15	2
					15-20	1
					30-40	1
Daniel F. Myers	M	10-15	1	F	15-20	2
		30-40	1		30-40	1

1830 FRANKFORT (page 150)

George Myers	M	under 5	1	F	5-10	1
		10-15	1		10-15	1
		15-20	1		15-20	1
		20-30	1			
		40-50	1		40-50	1
John F. Myers	M	10-15	2	F	under 5	2
		20-30	2		5-10	1
		50-60	1		10-15	1
		15-20	1			
		40-50	1			

1830 HERKIMER (page 46)

Stephen Houghtaling

1840 NEWPORT (page 66)

John F. Myers	M	under 5	1	F	15-20	3
		5-10	1			
		10-15	1			
		20-30	3			
		50-60	1		40-50	1

1840 FRANKFORT (page 223)

George Myers	M	5-10	1	F	5-10	2
		10-15	1		15-20	1
		20-30	2		20-30	2
		50-60	1		50-60	1

1840 GERMAN FLATS (page 143)

Michael F. Myers	M	under 5	1	F	under 5	2
		5-10	1		5-10	2
		20-30	1		10-15	3
					15-20	2
		40-50	1		40-50	1

Appendix 15

Herkimer County Census, 1850-1860

					<u>Born In</u>
1850 NEWPORT (p. 171-172)	John Myres	62	M	Farmer	N.Y.
	Elizabeth Myres	46	F		N.Y.
	George Myres	17	M	Attending school	N.Y.
	Sanford Myres	13	M	Attending school	N.Y.
	Mercyann Purdy	21	F		N.Y.
	Harriet Weber	13	F	Attending school	N.Y.
	Gilbert Williams	20	M	Laborer	N.Y.
	Frederick Myres	30	M	Laborer	N.Y.
	Orthasa (?)	25	F		N.Y.
	Martha Myres	1	F		N.Y.
1850 SCHUYLER (page 42)	Martin P. Davis	31	M	Farmer	N.Y.
	Elizabeth Davis	25	F		N.Y.
	Seward Martin (?)	4	M		N.Y.
	Neletta Martin (?)	1	F		N.Y.
	John Myers	20	M	Laborer	N.Y.
	Matthew Myers	38	M		N.Y.
	William Myers	10 or 18	M	Attending school	N.Y.
1860 SCHUYLER (page 321) (page 325)	John F. Myers	73	M	Farmer	N.Y.
	Elizabeth Myers	58	F		
	(East Schuyler Post Office)				
	Charles Myers	34	M	Farmer	N.Y.
	Margaret Myers	34	F		N.Y.
	Alice E. Myers	8	F		N.Y.
	George H. Myers	29	M	Farm laborer	N.Y.
	John Myers	30	M	Farm laborer	N.Y.
	John Roberts	17	M		N.Y.
	Elizabeth Monroe	17	F	Domestic	N.Y.
	Isadora Myers	12	F		N.Y.

Appendix 16

Frederick Myers Revolutionary War Service¹

THE LINE

First Regiment. Colonel Goose Van Schaick	
Frederick Myers	p. 25
Henry Myers	p. 25
Third Regiment. Colonel James Clinton. Colonel Peter Gansevort.	
Frederick Myers	p. 44

THE LEVIES

Colonel Marinus Willet.	
Frederick Myers	p. 90
John Myers	p. 90

THE MILITIA

Tryon County, Fourth Regiment. Colonel Peter Bellinger.	
Frederick Mayer	p. 183
Henry Mayer	p. 183
John Mayer	p. 183
Michael Mayer	p. 183

Notes: The Line: regiments in the United States Service under General Washington.

The Levies: drafts from the different militia regiments and from the people direct as well, which could be called upon to serve outside the state during their entire term.

The Militia: could only be called out of the state for three months at a time.

Roberts, James A. (Comptroller) NEW YORK IN THE REVOLUTION VOL. I

D.A.R. Members admitted through the service of FREDERICK MYERS:

	<u>Member Number</u> ²	<u>Through</u>
Jeanne Anne Myers Snedeger	749972	John F. Myers
Alice Myers Barnes	69080	John F. Myers
Nellie Barnes Parsons		John F. Myers
Margaret Parsons Porr		John F. Myers
Gladys Davis Eaton		John F. Myers
Alice Griffin Hatch	80036	Michael Myers
Katharine Carey Ranney	142557	Michael Myers
Edna Churchill Allen	117248	Henry Myers

¹ Copies of muster rolls and pay records from the National Archives confirm Frederick's service as given above.

² Membership numbers are from the Lineage Books of the D.A.R.

Appendix 17

Revolutionary War Records

FROM THE NATIONAL ARCHIVES:

JOHN LEDER (JOHANES LEATHER)

Capt. Christian Getman's Company of Rangers Second Company of the County of Tryon. August 1776. John Leather. Private, then corporal, Col. Jacob Klock's Regiment, New York Militia. Undated receipt rolls.

HENRY MYERS

Private. Capt. Henry Tiebout's Company, 1st Battalion New York Forces commanded by Col. Goose Van Schaick. January through April 1781. Private. 5th Company, 1st New York Regiment. April through December 1782. January through May 1783. This company was designated at various times as Capt. Tiebout's Company and 5th Company.

FREDERICK MYERS

See Appendix 16.

FREDERICK SMITH

On 26 Sep 1854, Matthew Smith was named guardian of Christina Smith, widow of Frederick, in place of his brother Nicholas F. Smith, who died the last of June 1854. At age of more than 90, living with Matthew, Christina had become a lunatic.

Frederick was understood to have been a soldier in the War of the Revolution and among other services rendered by him in the Revolution was a term of five months in the Boat Service on the Mohawk River under the command of Capt. Samuel Gray, who commanded a company of Batteaumen on said river.

Christina Leder (Leather) was the widow of Henry H. Myers, brother of Frederick H. Myers, when she married Frederick. They were married by Abraham Rosencrantz, minister of the Dutch Reformed Church of Fort Herkimer. They were the parents of Elisabeth Smith, who married John F. Myers.

EBER TIBBALS

On the roll of Cap' James Smith's Company in Col. M. Mead's Regiment of Connecticut Militia, with the apprizement of guns, etc., in the old way of reckoning. Roll dated 24 Nov 1779.

Appendix 18

Civil War Records

FROM THE NATIONAL ARCHIVES:

THEODORE ELLIS

Enrolled 24 Oct 1861 in Indianapolis. Sent to Nelson's Barrack, Ky, 6 Feb 1862, sick. Absent at Nelson's during March and April. In May and June was on furlough at Huntington, sick. Was present from July 1862 through July 1863. Was in action at New Madrid, Mo., Riddle Point, Mo., Fort Pemberton, Miss., Fort Gibson, Miss., Fourteen Mile Creek, Miss., Champion Hill, Miss., and at the siege of Vicksburg, Miss. He died in hospital at Vicksburg 2 Aug 1863 from wounds rec'd near Jackson, Miss., 17 Jul 1863. Description: age 23; height 5'11"; fair complexion; blue eyes; dark hair; born Wayne County, Ohio; occupation, farmer.

NORMAN A. MYERS

Age 21; height 5'10"; fair complexion; blue eyes; dark hair; born in New York State; occupation, stonecutter. Enlisted 6 Dec 1863 at Huntington, in Company D, 130 Regiment of Indiana Infantry. Mustered out 2 Dec 1865. Appointed corporal on 1 Jan 1865.

SANFORD W. MYERS

See Appendix 19.

STEPHEN H. MYERS

Age 18; height 5'7½"; light complexion; blue eyes; dark hair; born Herkimer, New York; occupation, farmer. Enrolled at Huntington 1 Aug 1862, private, Company E, 75th Regiment of Indiana Infantry. Was in the Army of the Cumberland. Wounded at Chickamauga 21 Jun 1864. Was in field hospital at Nashville. Left leg amputated. Discharged at Indianapolis 7 Mar 1865.

EDGAR M. TIBBALS

Age 35. Enrolled 26 Jun 1863 at Wabash. Private, Company F, 118 Regiment Indiana Infantry. Mustered out 1 Mar 1864 at Indianapolis.

EDWIN P. TIBBALS

Age 35; height 5'11"; fair complexion; blue eyes; black hair; born Middlesex County, Conn.; occupation, carpenter. Enrolled 15 Nov 1861 at Indianapolis. Private, Company E, 47 Regiment Indiana Infantry. In action at New Madrid, Mo. Discharged 11 May 1862, disability, at Tiptonville, Tenn.

Appendix 19

Sanford Myers Military Records

Records from the National Archives:

Sanford W. Myers enlisted 15 Aug 1862 at LaGrange in Company C, 100 Regiment, Indiana Infantry. He enrolled at Fort Wayne. Description: Age 25, height 5'6", light complexion, blue eyes, light hair; born Herkimer, N.Y.; occupation, farmer. Died 21 Jun 1864 at Field Corps Hospital (at Bartow Iron Works) from the effect of a wound received 1 Jun 1864 at New Hope Church. On most muster rolls he was listed either as a private or as a regimental musician. (On a muster-in roll at Indianapolis dated 10 Sep 1862, he is listed as 1st Sgt, Capt. Crocker's Company, 100 Regiment, Indiana Infantry. This may have been a temporary appointment.)

Entries from the *Report of the Adjutant General of the State of Indiana, 1861-1865*:

Vol. 6, Page 550: Enlisted men of Company "C", 100th Regiment Infantry, Indiana.

Volunteers:

Myers, Sanford W.	First Sergeant
Residence:	Union Mills ¹
Date of Muster:	15 Aug 1862
Remarks:	Died of wounds received at New Hope Church, 21 Jan 1864 (sic)

Vol. 8, Page 675: Indiana's Roll of Honor. List of deceased officers and soldiers.

Myers, Sanford W.	1st Sgt., Co. C, 100th Reg.
Cause:	Wounds
Place:	Not reported
Date of Death;	21 Jan 1864 (sic)
Where buried:	Not reported

Sherlock, E. J. (Capt); Marches and Battles of the 100th Indiana Regiment, War of the Rebellion.

Page 88: On the 26th (May 1864) the 100th guarded the train during the day and marched all night; only made five miles. We halted within one mile of Dallas, Georgia, where we arrived at 4 a.m. on the 27th, and at 7 a.m. we were ordered to take a position on the advance line of battle, directly in front of the enemy.

Pages 89-90: On June 1st, at 4 a.m., the 100th abandoned its line and moved about seven miles to the left, to a point near New Hope Church, entered the front line and relieved a Regiment of the 20th Corps. We lost two men in doing this. The bullets flew thick and fast over this ground. From

¹ At that time, the town of Mongo was called Union Mills.

May 25th to June 4th, there was severe and constant fighting at New Hope Church, burned Hickory and on Pumpkin Vine Creek by the 4th, the 14th and the 20th Corps, some of which was very sanguinary. On the 2nd we were in reserve. On the 3rd we were ordered to advance on the main line sixty yards. This movement was neatly and successfully performed with the loss of one man, and resulted in forcing the Rebel army to evacuate all of the Altoona pass, without fighting them at that place.

On the 4th we remained in camp, in the works, and as the Rebel army was very strongly fortified at New Hope Church -- too strongly for us to assault -- we just marched away and left them in their works, and moved around to their right, and during the night the Confederates, being forced to do so, abandoned their position and retreated further south.

Page 323:Myers, Sandford W. (sic): wounded mortally, New Hope Church, Georgia.

Appendix 20

Cemeteries

Fort Herkimer Church Cemetery

Mary Getman Myers	1st wife of Michael F.
(U)Delia Getman Myers	2nd wife of Michael F.
Anna Maria Getman Mayer	wife of Johann Hendrick

Mohawk Cemetery

Frederick H. Mayer	5-20-1748	7-18-1822
Anna Margaret Weaver Myers	7-13-1753	11-30-1830
Michael F. Myers	4-27-1791	10-10-1860
Catherine Dygert Hubbard Myers	3-9-1800	10-22-1878

Frederick and Anna were first buried on land they gave Herkimer, now Myers Park. They were moved to Mohawk Cemetery by Michael F. in 1898 and are located on Columbia Street, next lot 99, section 3, 3rd road around the curve.

Frederick replacement marker reads:

Frederick H. Myers
1748 1822
Revolutionary Soldier
Anna Margaret Myers
1753 1831

Oak View Cemetery, Frankfort, New York - Lot 679

Sanford W. Myers		1836-1864
John F. Myers		1787-1863
Elizabeth Myers	wife	1793-1849
Nancy Myers		1823-1849
Wilson L. Barnes		1846-1916
Alice Myers Barnes	wife	1852-1933
Leila Myers Barnes		1875-1915
Charles T. Parsons		1876
Nellie Barnes Parsons	wife	1877
Charles Francis Parsons		1900-1901
Charles Myers		1823-1905
Margaret Myers	wife	1821-1915

- The above entries are from the cemetery records.
- Also listed on the large gravestone: Frank Myers.
- Lot 679 is located on the path between 4th Avenue (now a grassed-over path) and 3rd Avenue and north of Vault Avenue.
- Buried in lot #20 is the George Myers family. (Brother of John F.)

Note from Margaret Parsons Porr: Wilson and Leila Barnes and Margaret Myers were cremated in California and their ashes buried in 679. Also on this lot are my father and my brother whom I never saw since he was four years younger than I and lived to be only a year and a half.

Mount Hope Cemetery, Huntington, Indiana

N. A. and L. Myers (Norman. No dates.)

Flora A. Myers

Noah C. Young

Note: Norman, who was in the business, carved this gravestone. It has a "blanket" draped over a corner and is located at the front of the cemetery near West Park Drive.

Stephen H. Myers d. 4-9-1873 age 29 y 4 m 29 d

Lulu Bell d. 4-12-1873 age 3 y 4 m 2 d

Maggie d. 12-14-1871 age 3 m 9 d

Note: Maggie was the daughter of S.H. and L.A. Myers

Luther Cummings 1832-1913

Maria Cummings d. 1888 age 58

Dickie Cummings age 7 y

Note: Maria was a Hart cousin. Luther was related to Charlie Cummings, husband of Lena McKeever.

Ben F. Bilitier 1856-1938

Lizzie C. Bilitier 1860-1941

Note: Lizzie was a Cummings. Ben published the Indiana Farmer's Guide for many years.

Riverside Cemetery, Andrews, Indiana

LOT

Solomon Myers d. 1-16-1866 age 49 y 6 m 11 d 48

Arminta J. Myers d. 6-30-1852 age 29 y 1 m 2 d

Note: Three children re-buried in same box were transferred from the locust grove on the Myers farmstead.

Mary Myers d. 10-17-1894 age 70 y 4 m 29 d

J. Clayton Kelly 1855-1937 48

Ellen Kelly 1862-1936

Geo. H. Myers 1854-1925 50

Myra Myers 1858-1927

Blanche Myers Bailey 1967

William S. (Santford) Myers 1863-1916

Infant son of Santford (?) near west end. Stone illegible.

Flora E. Myers 1866-1946

Mary Jane (Myers) Brewer 3-15-1856 3-5-1929

Thomas H. Brewer 10-21-1844 5-31-1916

Lewis W. Pratt 1874 1944

Ethel Brewer Pratt

Notes: Lewis was a veterinarian in Andrews. He and Ethel are the parents of Jane Pratt Cline.)

W. Irvin Myers 1915 1916

Francis McKeever d. 1-16-1879 age 45 20-25

Sarah McKeever	d. 10-26-1907	age 72	
Frank McKeever	d. 3- 7-1895	age 24 y 6 m 22 d	
Elva McKeever	d. 10- 7-1870	age 1 m 12 d	
Jonny McKeever	d. 10-12-1881	age 6 y 4 m 23 d	
Mollie McKeever	d. 10-13-1881	age 8 y 11 m 24 d	
Samuel McKeever	1859-1942		198
Mary Charles E. Cummings	1857-1921		177
Lena M. Cummings	1862-1931		
Albert Fullhart	1859-1925		
Fannie Fullhart	1867-1940		

Lagro Cemetery

Mary E. (Nell?) McKeever d. May 29, 1874 age 36y 3m 25d
(Lot 25 Thomas McKeever)

Jessie McKeever dau. of James McKeever d. Feb. 5, 1882 age 2 months
(Lot 92 James McKeever)

Patrick McKeever

Note: Patrick is buried in a small cemetery on the hill north of Lagro, just north of Highway 24. There are no markers.

Elizabeth McKeever (?)

Greenlawn Cemetery, Ft. Wayne, Indiana

Francis Myers

Perdita Tibbals Myers

Rex Myers

Timothy Myers

Crown Hill Cemetery, Indianapolis, Indiana

James Myers

Monument City Cemetery

Russell Fullhart	1893	c.1952
Louis A. Fullhart	1920	1939
Robert Fullhart	1924	1965
Brice L. Bailey	1884	1947

Appendix 21

Bible Records

Solomon Myers Family Bible

	<u>B/P</u>	<u>Birth</u>	<u>Marriage</u>	<u>Death</u>
Solomon Myers	1	Jul 5, 1816	Apr 15, 1840	Jan 16, 1866
Arminta Jane Houghtaling		May 28, 1823	Apr 15, 1840	Jun 30, 1852
Peter Myers		Dec 26, 1840		Dec 26, 1840
Norman A. Myers	1	Dec 18, 1841		May 30, 1926
Stephen H. Myers	1	Nov 10, 1843		Apr 9, 1873
John F. Myers		May 4, 1846		Aug 5, 1853
Matthew Myers	2	Jan 7, 1848		Jan 9, 1848
Mary Ann Myers	2	Jan 15, 1849		Jan 29, 1849
Almeron Demetrius Myers		Aug 5, 1851		
Mary Snider	3	May 18, 1824	Sep 28, 1853	Oct 17, 1894
wife of Solomon Myers				
George Henry Myers		Jul 16, 1854	Mar 9, 1882	Dec 8, 1925
Mary Jane Myers		Mar 15, 1856		Mar 1929
James Monroe Myers		Jan 29, 1858		Apr 17, 1934
Isadora Myers		May 17, 1860	Jan 1, 1885	Aug 1919
Ellen Myers		Feb 29, 1862		Mar 1936
William Santford Myers		Oct 16, 1863	Apr 5, 1888	Mar 1916
Emma Belle Myers		May 21, 1866		Nov 1940

B/P = Place of birth 1 = Herkimer County, New York
 2 = Huntington County, Indiana
 3 = Franklin County, Pennsylvania

George H. Myers Family Bible

Births:

George H. Myers	July 16, 1854
Myra McKeever	Jan 8, 1858
Blanche C. Myers	Feb 7, 1886
Francis S. Myers	Feb 26, 1895
Marcus Gene Myers	Nov 15, 1922

Marriages:

George H. Myers and Myra McKeever	Mar 9, 1882 at Andrews, Ind.
Perdita Tibbals and Francis S. Myers	Feb 8, 1922
Blanche C. Myers and Brice L. Bailey	Apr 10, 1925

Deaths:

George H. Myers	Dec 8, 1925
Myra Myers	Aug 23, 1927

Tibbals Family Bible

Births:

James Meridith Knight	Apr 1, 1920
Max Aldean Knight	Jul 9, 1922
Marcus Gene Myers	Nov 15, 1922
Rex Burton Myers	May 26, 1926
Francis Myers	Feb 26, 1895
Clyde Knight	Mar 18, 1891
Von Pinkerton	Aug 1898
Philip Myers	Jun 20, 1947
Jeanne Anne Myers	Oct 26, 1950

Marriages:

Anna Dois Tibbals was married to Clyde Knight August 30, 1916.

Francis and Perdita were married Feb. 7th, 1922.

Von and Harriet were married Oct. 25th, 1923.

Sheridan & Mary J. Tibbals were married Nov. 16th, 1893.

Francis McKeever Family Bible

Births:

Francis McKeever	July 6, 1834	Page Co., Va.
Sarah Yantis	Sept 25, 1837	
Myra McKeever	Jan 8, 1858	
Samuel McKeever	Dec 28, 1860	
Lena McKeever	Aug 28, 1862	
Clara McKeever	Dec 28, 1864	
Fanny McKeever	July 17, 1867	
Frank McKeever	Aug 25, 1870	
Elva McKeever	Aug 25, 1870	
Mollie McKeever	Sept 19, 1872	
Johnny McKeever	May 5, 1875	
Patrick McKeever	Mar 17, 1789	Monhan, Ireland
Elizabeth McKeever	Oct 25, 1797	Page Co, Va.

Deaths:

Francis McKeever	Jan 16, 1879
Sarah McKeever	Oct 26, 1907
Elva McKeever	Oct 7, 1870
Mollie McKeever	Oct 13, 1881
Johnny McKeever	Oct 17, 1881
Frank McKeever	Mar 7, 1895
Clara Snowden	July 1926
Myra Myers	Aug 23, 1927
Lena Cummings	May 7, 1931

Note: Oral history says that Francis McKeever was drowned in the Wabash River. He was on the Dallas Township school board. He was a benefactor of and an official of the Andrews Methodist Church. The church was built

on McKeever property. In later years, Sam McKeever and family lived on the farm immediately west of Andrews. McKeever Street is named after the family.

Appendix 22

Vital Statistics: Births

FRANCIS MYERS

Was born in Huntington County, Indiana, on February 26, 1895.
Child of George Myers and Elmira McKeever.
Birthplace of father: Indiana Birthplace of mother: Indiana
Book H 8, page 3

PERDITA TIBBALS

Was born in Huntington County, Indiana, on August 26, 1896.
Child of M. J. (Hart) and Sheridan Tibbals.
Birthplace of father: Indiana Birthplace of mother: Indiana
Book H 8, page 14

MARCUS G. MYERS

Was born in Huntington County, Indiana, on November 15, 1922.
Child of Francis and E. Perdita (Tibbals) Myers.
Birthplace of father: Indiana Birthplace of mother: Indiana
Certificate No. 1760

REX B. MYERS

Was born in Huntington County, Indiana, on May 26, 1926.
Father: Francis Myers Mother: Perdita (Tibbals) Myers
Recorded locally in Book No. H-19, Page No. 55

THELMA JANET WAINWRIGHT

Was born in Rushville, Indiana on March 15, 1923.
Name of father: Byron C. Wainwright
Maiden name of mother: Rebecca M. Cheek
(No book given)

PHILIP ALAN MYERS

Was born in Rush County, Indiana, on June 20, 1947 2:23 a.m.
Child of Marcus Gene Myers and Thelma Janet Wainwright
Birthplace of father: Indiana. Age 24
Birthplace of mother: Indiana. Age 24
Book 7, page 63

JEANNE ANNE MYERS

Was born in Rush County, Indiana, on October 26, 1950
Child of Marcus Gene Myers and Thelma Janet Wainwright
Birthplace of father: Indiana. Age 27
Birthplace of mother: Indiana. Age 27
Book 8, page 65

DANIEL KEVIN MYERS

Was born in Rush County, Indiana, on November 2, 1952.

Child of Marcus Gene Myers and Thelma Janet Wainwright

Birthplace of father: Indiana. Age 29

Birthplace of mother: Indiana. Age 29

Book 9, page 33

JANET LYNN SNEDEGER female

Place of birth: Weld County (Colorado)

Date of birth: July 8, 1971

Name of father: John Hoyt Snedeger age 26 Place of birth: Kansas

Name of mother: Jeanne Anne Myers age 20 Place of birth: Indiana

Local Registration No. 238-731 Greeley, Colorado

AMBER DAWN MYERS

Was born in Johnson County, Indiana, on July 1, 1971.

Child of Daniel Kevin and Deborah Kaye (Snyder) Myers

Birthplace of father: Indiana Birthplace of mother: Indiana

Book 45, page 14

MICHAELE DEIRDRE MYERS

Was born in Johnson County, Indiana, on April 21, 1973.

Child of Daniel K. and Deborah K. Myers

Birthplace of father: Indiana Birthplace of mother: Indiana

Book 46, page 146

Appendix 23

Vital Statistics: Deaths

Certificate of Death	Huntington County, Indiana
Name: GEORGE H. MYERS	Age 71 Sex: Male Married
Place of death: Dallas Township	Date of death: December 8, 1925
Cause of death: Apoplexy	Signed by: A.C. Chenowith, M.D.
Name of cemetery: Riverside	Address: Andrews, Indiana
Book No. 2, Page 88	
Father: Solomon	
Mother: Mary Snyder	Birth date: July 16, 1854

Certificate of Death	Huntington County, Indiana
Name: FRANCIS SOLOMON MYERS	Age 74 Sex: Male Married
Place of death: Andrews, Indiana	Date of death: June 11, 1969
Cause of death: Coronary Occlusion	Signed by: J. P. Eviston, M.D.
Name of cemetery: Greenlawn	Address: Fort Wayne, Indiana
Book No. 85, Page 18	

Certificate of Death	Huntington County, Indiana
Name: REX B. MYERS	Age 65 Sex: Male Single
Place of death: Huntington Memorial Hospital, Huntington IN	
Date of death: November 11, 1991	
Cause of death: Acute myocardial infarction	Signed by: S. E. Cope, M.D.
Name of cemetery: Greenlawn	Address: Fort Wayne, Indiana
Book No.: Local Page ---	

Certificate of Death	Huntington County, Indiana
Name: SARAH McKEEVER	Age 72 Sex: Female Widowed
Place of death: Andrews Indiana	Date of death: October 26, 1907
Cause of death: Progressive atrophy of the muscles and anemia	
Signed by: A.B. Williams	
Name of cemetery: (blank)	
Book No. 28, Page 30	

Certificate of Death	Allen County, Indiana
Name: PERDITA TIBBALS MYERS	Age 96 Sex: Female Widowed
Place of death: Woodview Health Center, Fort Wayne, Indiana	
Date of death: July 27, 1993 10:15 p.m	
Cause of death: Mitral insufficiency, congestive heart failure	
Signed by: Robert M. Schleinkofer, M.D	
Name of cemetery: Greenlawn	Address: Fort Wayne, Indiana

Appendix 24

Vital Statistics: Marriages

Marriage Licenses

Huntington County, Indiana

FRANCIS MYERS and PERDITA TIBBALS

8th day of Feb 1922

by Ed S. Leverton, clerk of the Huntington Circuit Court

Marriage ceremony performed 8th day of February 1922

by Rev. William T. Angus, D.D.

Rush County, Indiana

MARCUS GENE MYERS and THELMA JANET WAINWRIGHT

8th day of February 1946 by Dallas Hardwick, clerk of the circuit court

Ceremony performed 10th day of February 1946 by Rev. Emery Parks.

Witnesses: Mrs. Doris Andrews and Reid Bonewitz

Marriage Bond, Page County, Virginia:

KNOW BY ALL THESE PRESENTS, That we PATRICK McKEEVER and JOHN MILLS are held and firmly bound unto John Floyd, Governor of Virginia, and to his successors, in the just and full sum of one hundred and fifty dollars, for the payment whereof, well and truly to be made, we bind ourselves, our heirs, executors, and administrators, jointly and severally, firmly by these presents: Sealed with our seals, and dated this 15th day of Sept 1832.

THE CONDITION of the above obligation is such, that whereas a marriage is intended to be had and solemnized between the above bound PATRICK McKEEVER and ELIZABETH MILLS of the county of Page.

Now, if there be no lawful cause to obstruct said marriage, then the above obligation to be void, else to remain in full force and virtue.

Signed, sealed and delivered

in the Presence of

-- Clark(?)

Patrick McKeever

X (his mark)

John Mills

Appendix 25

Obituaries

From the *Herkimer Democrat*:

5-29-1867 At Vernon, Oneida County on the 14th instant while on a visit at the residence of his son-in-law. Mr. John F. Myers of East Schuyler, Herkimer Co., aged 79 years.

From the *Huntington Herald-Press*:

Saturday morning at 5:30 death removed another of Andrews' highly respected and aged citizens, Mrs. Sarah McKeever, after an illness of over three months. For two years she had been in poor health and about three months ago she was taken seriously ill and during a greater part of the time had been helpless. Her decline had been gradual and for some days her death had been expected at any time. From the time she was taken seriously ill her daughters and son had been in constant attendance upon her, that nothing should be left undone to make her comfortable or to aid medical skill in her recovery.

Sarah Yantis was born September 28, 1835 on a farm in Miami County, Ohio, where she lived with her parents until twenty-two years of age when she was united in marriage with Francis McKeever, February 25, 1857. After a residence of three years in the native county, they moved to Indiana locating near Lagro, in Wabash County, and in 1866 moved to the farm west of Andrews where she passed her remaining days, one of the county's most respected citizens. Mr. McKeever died in January 1879.

Nine children had been born to this couple five of whom survive the mother and are, Mesdames Geo. H. Myers, C.E. Cummings, east of town; Elbert (sic) Fulhart south of town; Chas. Snowden of Kansas City and Samuel McKeever, who with his mother lived on the farm. Six grandchildren also survive her. Since 1866 deceased had been a member of the Methodist church and one of its faithful members and when health permitted, one of its earnest workers.

The funeral was held at the late residence Monday afternoon at 2 o'clock. Rev. J. T. Fettro officiating. Interment in Riverside cemetery.

From the *Huntington Herald-Press*:

The people of Andrews and vicinity were shocked Monday afternoon by the announcement that Santford Myers had died suddenly from heart failure, while at the James Brown sale two miles south of town...

William Santford Myers, son of Solomon and Mary Myers, was born in Dallas township, Huntington County, Ind., Oct. 16, 1863, and passed to his reward Feb. 28, 1916, aged 52 years, 4 months and 12 days...

From the *Marion Chronicle*, Marion, Indiana:

Mrs. Blanche C. Bailey, 81, a resident of the Methodist Memorial Home since March 1962, died at the Home at 12:30 p.m. Sunday (March 12, 1967) after a long illness.

A native of Dallas Township, Huntington County, she was a former resident of Andrews. She was a receptionist at the Deal Funeral Home, Andrews and a member of the Andrews Methodist Church. A widow of Brice Bailey, she is survived by a stepdaughter, Mrs. Robert Haley, Monument City, Ind., and a brother, Francis Myers...service will be held at 2 p.m. Tuesday...with burial at Andrews.

From the *Huntington Herald-Press*:

Mrs. Myra Myers, 69 years old, died at 11 o'clock yesterday (Aug. 23, 1927) at the home of her daughter, Mrs. Brice Bailey at Andrews as a result of internal injuries suffered in a fall a week ago. The funeral will take place at 2:30 o'clock Thursday at the Brice Bailey home, the Rev. S.H. Kaylor, pastor of the Andrews Methodist Church, and the Rev. C. C. Wishmeyer of Fairmount having charge of the services. Burial will be at Riverside cemetery at Andrews.

Mrs. Myers was born January 8, 1858, in Miami County, Ohio, to Francis and Sarah McKeever. She was married to George Myers March 8, 1882. Mr. Myers died December 8, 1925.

Surviving are the daughter, Mrs. Bailey, and a son, Francis Myers, of Dallas township. There are two grand children. Samuel McKeever of Andrews is a brother and there are two sisters, Mrs. Charles Cummings of Andrews and Mrs. Albert Fullhart of Andrews. Mrs. Myers was a member of the Methodist Episcopal church of Andrews.

From the *Fort Wayne News Sentinel*:

Francis Myers, 74, retired farmer of the Old Andrews Road, Rt. 2 Andrews, died at 7:15 a.m. Wednesday (June 11, 1969) in the home where he was born and had lived all his life. He had been in failing health the last five years.

He was born February 26, 1895, to George and Myra McKeever Myers and married Perdita Tibbals on February 8, 1922, in Huntington. He was a member of the United Methodist Church at Andrews.

Surviving are the widow, two sons, Marcus G. Myers, Fort Wayne, and Rex B. Myers, Rt. 2 Andrews; three grandchildren, Philip Myers, in Germany, Miss Jeanne Myers and Daniel Myers, both of Franklin.

Friends may call after 2 p.m. Thursday in the Deal Funeral Home, Andrews, where funeral services will be conducted at 2 p.m. Saturday with Rev. David¹ (sic) Bengston and Rev. Fitzgerald Cook officiating. Burial will be in Greenlawn Memorial Park, Fort Wayne.

¹ Should be Daniel.

Appendix 26

Letter from Stephen Myers

From: Wills on file in Herkimer County Court House, Herkimer, N.Y. The will packet of John F. Myers.

Letter in script writing from Huntington, Indiana, June 15, 1867.

Dear Sir

I received your letter two or three days ago stating the death of Grandfather. I had received the news before from Alice Myers. She wrote and told all about the diseased and wrote a very good letter besides. You wished me to send the names and ages of all of Father's family of Children.

Norman A. Myers aged 26 yrs. Stephen H. Myers aged 24 yrs., Almeron D. Myers aged 17 yrs. George Myers aged 14 yrs., Mary J. Myers 12 yrs. James Myers 10 yrs., Isadora Myers aged 8 yrs., Ellen Myers 6 yrs., Santford Myers 4 yrs., Emey B. Myers 1 yr., this is all of the names of all it makes a house full when all to gather I have Seven half Brothers & Sisters.

I shall give you some of the news as this will be the only way to make your acquaintance I own part in a marble shop and Brother Norman owns half we are doing a good buissiness here for the amount of capital invested but the failure of crops has made money maters is very close here but still we can make a good living Brother Norman is married he married last xxxx fall he has a very good woman he has to rent a house to live in house rent is hie here with two rooms in rents for \$100 a year and a great many are glad to git them at that price I have a house and lot the house rents for \$200 a year it has six rooms in it I bought it this spring for one thousand dollars I thought that was the best thing that I could do it is a good intrest on my money and it is goeing into money evry day as it is in the best part of town where it must come up the folks are all well and have sent their well wishes to you and family I lernt the marble trade before I went into the army and that was all that I had to fall back on when I got home when I got home I had two dollars in money and had a leg off but I have worked all of the time since it cost money to git legs I got one and paid \$107 dollars for it and wore it three months and break it and had to git a new one and that cost me \$150 dollars but I have worn it one year and it proves to bee a good one I can walk so that there is no one that could tell that I had a leg off but I can tell the difference it is very painful in hot weather it chafes and gets sore

Your Respectfully

S/ Stephen H. Myers

Appendix 27

Herkimer County Deeds

14 Apr 1809 Vol. 5, Page 57 Consideration \$450

Grantor: Jacob G. Weber, Margaret his wife, of the town of Herkimer

Grantee: John F. Myers, of the same place

Land situate in the town of Herkimer, being of the westerly half of Woodland lot number 16 in a patent of land granted to Honjost Petrie and others being that part of said lot which lies southwesterly of the turnpike road and heretofore conveyed by deed by Frederick Myers to Chrisian Sillebaugh containing about one third of an acre. Also one acre of land situate as aforesaid being the northeasterly part of low land lot Number 21 heretofore conveyed by George Weber, Jacob N. Weber and wife to Christian Syllaback and is bounded as follows, Beginning at the northeast corner of said lot number 21 and runs from thence southerly in the line of said lot four chains and 55 links, thence south 72 degrees west four chains and 3 links, thence north twenty two degrees and 30 minutes east six chains and 17 links to the place of Beginning.

26 Apr 1810 Vol. 5, Page 79 Consideration \$400

Grantor: Frederick Myers

Grantee: John F. Myers

Between Frederick Myers of the town of Herkimer and John Myers of the same place. All that certain piece of land lying in the town and county of Herkimer in a Patent granted to John Jost Petrie & others in LotNo. 16, beginning on the turnpike road one rod and a half east of the Tan house (?) and Shop, running thence north six rods & a half, then west six rods, then south six rods & half & thence to the place of beginning, containing one quarter of an acre of land, be the same more or less, also the privilege, use and right of using a certain spring or well on the same lot number 16, lying west of the tan yard...the said part of th second part (John Myers) has now in use & employment.

1 Sept 1813 Vol. 7, Page 220 Consideration \$50

Grantor: Frederick Myers

Grantee: John F. Myers

That certain piece or parcel of land situate lying and being in the town of Herkimer on the Southerly side of the turnpike Road adjoining northerly to the Lot of Land Lately purchased by the said party of the second part (John F.) of Jacob G. Weber and wife and adjoining the Land of William Helmer being all that part of the Lot of Land on which the said party of the first part now resides which lies Southerly of the Said Turnpike and is cut off from the said lot or homestead of the same party of the first part by the said Turnpike Road running across it Supposed to contain about half an acre of Land be the same more or less...party of the first part covenants...that he is the true

and lawful owner...in his own right of a perfect and absolute and indefeasible estate of inheritance in fee simple....

7 Dec 1816 Vol. 10, Page 252 Consideration \$80

Grantor: George and Catherine Myers

Grantee: John F. Myers

That certain part of lot No. 6 in the Subdivision of what is known and distinguished by vacant land (which may be more fully explained by referring to a deed given by Peter Myers to the party of the first part) beginning at the Southeasterly corner of said lot and Running thence South 38 degrees and 20 minutes East two chains & Eighty links to a Stake, thence North 51 degrees and 20 minutes West ten chains and 50 links to the Northerly line of said lot, thence North 38 degrees and 20 minutes East 2 chains and 80 links to the Northeasterly corner of said lot thence South 51 degrees and 40 minutes East 10 chains & 50 links to the place of beginning containing Two acres three roods & thirty perches of land--and also that certain part of lot No. Six in the Subdivision of said vacant land, beginning at the Southwesterly corner of Said lot No. Six running thence North 38 degrees and 20 minutes East four chains and twenty links to a Stake, thence North 51 degrees & 40 minutes West 10 chains and 20 links to the Northwesterly corner of said lot, thence South 51 degrees & 40 minutes East ten (sic) chains & 50 links to the place of beginning containing Four Acres one rood and 25 perches of land.

16 Oct 1817 Vol. 11, Page 344 Consideration

Grantor: Elizabeth and John F. Myers

Grantee: Samuel Farwell

Part of Lot No. 6 (of certain vacant land, town of Herkimer)

Containing two acres three roods and thirty perches

Part of Lot No. 6

Containing four acres one rood and twenty five rods

4 Feb 1823 Vol. 15, Page 310 Consideration

Grantor: Mathew Smith

Grantee: John F. Myers

This is a release of land sold at auction and purchased by Mathew Smith for \$1,400 by virtue of a writ of Fieri Facias issued out of the court of common pleas in 1817. Since the sale, John F. had paid the sum for which the land was sold.

2 Apr 1828 Vol. 21, Page 32 Consideration \$450

(recorded)

Quit Claim

Grantor: Jacob G. Weber

Grantee: John F. Myers

MADE 30 MAY 1815. Between Jacob G. Weber of the town and county of Herkimer of the first part and John F. Myers of the place aforesaid of the second part.

That certain piece or parcel of land situate in the town of Herkimer beginning at the Turnpike Road North of the Brook between the land of the said Jacob G. Weber and the land of the heirs of John Dormwood deceased and running thence South to the division line of the upland and the lowland lots thence East to the line of William Helmer's land thence north to the Turnpike road thence to the place of beginning containing about one acre and one quarter of land. (John F. Myers) agrees to keep forever hereafter a good and substantial fence on the line of the above mentioned premises from the corner of the up and low land lots across on the south end to the line of said William Helmer's lot.

22 Apr 1828 Vol. 21, Page 56 Consideration \$800

Grantor: Elizabeth and John F. Myers

Grantee: Alfred Hill, Henry Hamlin

Certain pieces of land situate in the town of Herkimer now occupied by (John and Eliz.) on the south side of the turnpike road which said pieces were conveyed to said John F. Myers as follows two small pieces conveyed by Jacob G. Weber & his wife by deed dated April 14, 1809 (Book 5, p. 57), one small piece conveyed by Frederick Myers by deed dated Sept 1, 1813 (Book 7, p. 220), one small piece conveyed by Jacob G. Weber by deed dated May 30, 1815 and recorded April 22, 1818, the several small pieces lie together and comprehend about three acres of land, together with the dwelling house and barn standing thereon. Also one small piece of land on the north side of the turnpike road containing about $\frac{1}{4}$ acre of land with the right of using the water mentioned in said deed, which was conveyed to John F. Myers by Frederick Myers by deed dated April 26, 1810 (Book 5, p. 79)--the whole of said lands make up the house Lot & tannery with their appurtenances...subject however to a judgment in supreme court in favour of Jacob G. Weber and another judgment in favour of Russell Forsythe & others.

5 Feb 1838* Vol. 36, Page 244 Consideration \$3096.62

Grantor: Samuel Perry

Grantee: John F. Myers

*Recorded this date. Made 1 May 1837.

Samuel Perry and Adeline his wife and Thomas Perry and Sarah his wife of Newport county of Herkimer parties of the first part.

Land situate in the town of Newport: First piece, 46 $\frac{2}{3}$ acres taken from the northerly side of Lot number six in great lot number eight in Hassencleaver's Patent, adjacent to lot number four in said great lot by a parallel line to the Southeasterly side of said lot number four. Second piece: the whole of subdivision lot number four (4) in said great lot number eight (8) in said patent. Third piece: the one half part of Subdivision Lot number two (2) in said Great lot number eight (8) in said Patent to be taken from the Easterly side of said subdivision lot number two by a parallel line to the westerly line of said lot.

(John F. assumed a mortgage of \$1,500.)

6 Feb 1843 Vol. 45, Page 284 Consideration

Grantor: John F. Myers

Grantee: William Swizey, Stuart Perry

Made 6 Dec 1840(?). Property sold by order of a court of chancery to raise amount due for principal, interest and cost. Sold at public auction 6 Dec 1842.

46 2/3 acres to be taken from the northerly side of lot number six in great lot number eight Hasenclever's patent adjacent to lot number four in said great lot by a parallel line to the Southerly side of said lot number four. The second piece is the whole of subdivision lot number four (4) in said great lot number eight (8) in said patent. The third piece is the one-half part of subdivision lot number two in said great lot number eight in said patent to be taken from the easterly side of said subdivision lot number two by a parallel line to the westerly line of said lot---for description of the boundaries of the whole of said subdivision lots numbers Six Four and Two reference is had to a deed from James Perry and Thomas Perry by their attorney G.G. Van Wagner to Samuel and Thomas Perry bearing date May 1st 1837.

1 Jan 1850 Vol. 56, Page 426 Consideration \$3,080

Grantor: Stuart Perry, wf, et al

Grantee: John F. Myers

Stuart Perry, Jane his wife, William Swizey, Phebe his wife, all of Newport, of the first part.

Re-conveyance of property described in deed dated 1 May 1837 (recorded 5 Feb 1838) Vol. 36, page 244.

See also deed dated 6 Dec 1842 (recorded 6 Feb 1843) Vol. 45, page 284.

26 Mar 1856 Vol. 71, Page 85 Consideration \$575

Grantor: Edward Shelly, guardian of Wm. S Johnson and Georgiana Johnson

Grantee: John F. Myers of Schuyler

That certain piece or parcel of land situated in the town of Herkimer bounded on the north by the turnpike leading from Herkimer to Deerfield, on the East by lands of Charles B. Ingham, on the south by the parsonage lot of the Protestant Methodist Society, on the West by a street or highway leading from Schuyler to Frankfort, being premises which were formerly in the possession of the late Harvey Johnson and on which he resided at the time of his decease and which were convey to him by I. Nelson Hough.

26 Mar 1856 Vol. 71, Page 86 Consideration

Grantor: Caroline Johnson

Grantee: John F. Myers

Same as deed by Edward Shelly, guardian of William S. Johnson & Georgiana Johnson. Vol. 71, page 85

1858 Vol. 73, Page 187 Consideration \$50

Grantor: Chas. B. Ingham and Harriet G. Ingham

Grantee: John F. Myers, of the Town of Schuyler

Land situate in the town of Schuyler: beginning at the northwest corner of the barn occupied by Hiram Blanchard and running thence Easterly 26 feet and 6 inches thence northerly parallel with the East line of the lot owned by the party of the second part (John.F. Myers) about eight rods to a public highway thence Westerly along said highway twenty six feet and six inches thence southerly eight rods to the place of beginning, containing nearly thirteen rods of land, the party of the second part hereby agreeing to build and perpetuate the line fence between the aforesaid parties.

1 Mar 1868

Vol. 80, Page 79

Consideration \$5,300

Grantor: Calvin Wood

Grantee: John F. Myers

Elunor (?) Wood, Horace Wood, Warren Wood, executors of the will of Calvin Wood, late of the town of Schuyler, parties of the first part. Land situate in the town of Frankfort being part of lot number 51 in Cosby's Manor bounded and described as follows: beginning at the most northerly corner of Jacob Howell's farm and runs thence on the line of said farm South 54 degrees East 17 chains 23 links to the gore (?) line so called thence on said line North 36 degrees East 54 chains to the center of the highway thence upon said highway 21 chains 81 links to the corner of George Myres farm thence on the line of the said last mentioned farm South 36 degrees 40 chains 43 links to the place of beginning containing 81 acres. Also that certain piece or parcel of land in the town of Frankfort: beginning at the Southeasterly corner of a lot heretofore sold by George Bridenbecker to John B. Dygert & runs from thence South 54 degrees East three chains to the Westerly side (a private road laid out & occupied by Jacob Howell & Justin Masons patent line or Isaac Pipers land) thence along the same north 36 degrees East five chains & 91 links to Joseph Collis late possession now owned by Abijah Osborn thence along the same North 54 degrees West three chains thence South 36 degrees West five chains & 91 links to the place of beginning containing one acre three quarters & three rods of land.-- Also land in the town of Frankfort: beginning at a stake and stones standing in the corner of a piece of land formerly deeded by Joseph Collis & wife to Chauncey Devendorf thence running South 50 degrees East to land formerly owned by Timothy J. Campbell thence running along the line between said gore and the lands last mentioned 25 chains to lands formerly owned by the late John B. Dygert thence North 53 degrees West to a stake & stones standing in the line between said Dygert's land and the land hereby conveyed thence North 37 degrees 55 minutes East along the line between the two lots 25 chains and 83 links to the place of beginning containing eight acres and 37 rods of land.---And also land in the town of Frankfort: part of Lot Number One in the second allotment of Colden & Willets Patent Bounded as follows, Beginning at the South West corner of land owned by William Baker and runs thence South 52 degrees East 18 chains 64 links thence South 40½ degrees West five chains 25 links to an Elm tree thence North 53½ degrees West four chains 43 links to a Willow tree thence South 65½ degrees West two chains 55 links thence South 79 3/4 degrees West two chains 66 links thence South 40 degrees West two

chains 50 links thence South 69 degrees West two chains 44 links thence South 27½ degrees West two chains 45 links thence South 40 degrees West two chains 44 links thence South 65 degrees West two chains thence South 85 degrees West one chain 95 links thence South 53 degrees West two chains thence South 46½ degrees West five chains 50 links thence North 52 degrees West six chains 18 links thence North 37½ degrees East 29 chains 67 links to the place of beginning containing thirty two 79/100 acres of land.---Reserving 3 springs sold to the Frankfort Water Works Company.

12 Feb 1865 Vol. 86, Page 227 Consideration \$8,000

Grantor: John F. Myers

Grantee: Sumner E. Faulkner

Town of Schuyler County of Herkimer.

All that tract or parcel of Land Situate in the town of Frankfort said county being the whole of the farm.... Bounded and described as follows viz On the north by the highway running from the village of Frankfort past the cemetery to the School house known as the brick school house On the west by the farm lately owned by George Myers deceased and now owned by the widow and heirs of William Collis deceased On the South by the farms of Peter Roscoe and Robert Getman and on the east by the farms of Robert F. Pirsons (?) Peter Louis and Aaron Folts. Containing 125 acres...for a more particular description of which reference is made to the several deeds under which the party of the first part owns and holds, reserving and excepting three springs on said farm heretofore sold to the Frankfort Water Works Company.

27 Jun 1866 Vol. 87, Page 327 Consideration \$1,000

Grantor: John F. Myers

Grantee: Elizabeth Davis

John F. Myers and wife Elizabeth of the town of Schuyler. Elizabeth Davis of the town of Constantia, county of Oswego.

That certain piece or parcel of land situated...in the town of Schuyler bounded by the Mohawk Turnpike Road (so called) on the North, on the East by the lands of Charles G. Ingham, on the South by the Methodist Protestant Parsonage lot and on the West by a public highway that runs from Schuyler to Franfort containing one half of an acre of land.

10 Jan 1810 Vol. 4, Page 514 Consideration \$57

Grantor: Frederick H. Meyer

Grantee: Michael Myers

Between Frederick H. Meyer son and heir of Henry Meyer deceased of Herkimer town and county of the first part and Michael Myers of the same place of the second part.

All that 1/5 part of one undivided fifth of low land lot number 15 situate lying and being on the German Flatts on the north side of the Mohawk River in a Patent granted to Honyost Petrie and others in the town and county of Herkimer.

Party of the first part...in his own right of a perfect absolute and indefeasible estate of inheritance....

19 Sep 1814 Vol. 8, Page 200 Consideration \$100

Grantor: Frederick Myers

Grantee: George Myers

Certain piece of land situate in the Town of Herkimer being $9\frac{1}{2}$ acres of land to be taken from the Easterly End of lot Number one in the subdivision of the vacant Land so called adjoining to wood land lot number 15 in Burnets Field Patent, the said $9\frac{1}{2}$ acres to be taken by a line drawn parallel to the westerly line of said lot, and also all that certain part of lot Number 6 in the subdivision of said vacant land Beginning at the Southwesterly Corner of Said Lot Number 6 running thence North 38 degrees and 20 minutes East four chains and twenty links to a stake then North 51 degrees and 40 minutes West 10 chains and 50 links to the Northerly line of said lot thence South 38 degrees and 20 minutes West to the Northwesterly corner of Said lot, and thence South 51 degrees and 40 minutes East Ten chains and 50 links to the place of beginning containing four acres one rood and 25 perches of land.

19 Jul 1817 Vol. 11, Page 109 Consideration \$900

Grantor: Frederick Myers and wife

Grantee: George F. Myers

That certain lot of land situate in the town and county of Herkimer known and distinguished by woodland lot number 15 Burnetsfield patent being the same whereon the said parties of the first part now lives--- Together with a certain part of lot number one in the Subdivision of the vacant land so called adjoining the aforesaid lot number 15 which lot number 15 and that part of said lot number one hereby conveyed together are butted and bounded as follows (viz) beginning at the Southwesterly corner of Said lot number 15 and running thence north 51 degrees and 40 minutes West, 185 chains, thence North 21 degrees East 4 chains and $46\frac{1}{2}$ links to the northwesterly corner of Said lot number one, thence North 38 degrees and 20 minutes East one chain and $62\frac{1}{2}$ links thence South 51 degrees and 40 minutes East, 110 chains, thence South 52 degrees East 75 chains, and thence South 21 degrees west, 5 chains and $46\frac{1}{2}$ links to the place of beginning, containing 101 acres and 19 perches of land---

Also that part of lot number 3 in the Subdivision of the Said Vacant land beginning at the Southwesterly corner of said lot number 3 and runing (sic) thence north 38 degrees and 20 minutes East 3 chains and 86 links to a stake, thence north 51 degrees and 40 minutes west 60 chains to the northerly line of said lot, thence south 38 degrees and 20 minutes West 3 chains and 78 links to the northwesterly corner of Said lot & thence South 51 degrees & 40 minutes east 60 chains to the place of beginning, containing 23 acres of land---And also all that certain part of lot number 6 in the Subdivision of the said Vacant land, beginning at the Southwesterly corner of the said lot number 6 running thence north 38 degrees and 20 minutes east, four chains and twenty links to a stake, thence north 51

degrees & 40 minutes west 10 chains and 50 links to the northerly line of said lot, thence South 38 degrees and 20 minutes west 4 chains & 20 links to the northwesterly corner of said lot, and thence South 51 degrees and 40 minutes East 10 chains & 50 links to the place of beginning, containing 4 acres one rood and 25 perches of land---reserving at the same time such parts of the above described lands as has been heretofore deeded to George F. and John F. Myers.

8 Apr 1824 Vol. 16, Page 465 Consideration \$2,750

Grantor: Catherine and George Myers

Grantee: Richard Syllabach, John Syllabach Woodland Lot number fifteen Burnetsfield Patent together with a certain part of Lot No. One in the subdivision of Vacant Land so called adjoining the aforesaid Lot....Containing 101 acres and 19 perches of Land. Part of Lot No. three in the subdivision of the said Vacant Land ...containing 23 acres. Part of Lot No. one in the Vacant Land in Winne's Patent lying between Lots No. 14 and 15 of Wood Land in Burnets field Patent...containing 67 acres "one 1000 and twenty six perches". Part of Lot No. Three in the subdivision of said Vacant Land...containing 15 acres "one 1000 and thirteen perches", making all together 206 acres, three roods and 18 perches.

"The said warranty is...not to extend to the right of Dower of Margaret Myers the widow of Frederick Myers deceased...."

Appendix 28

Notes from Margaret Parsons Porr

2 Dec 1968 (Her parents) lavished much affection and money on grandma (Alice Myers Barnes), giving her the benefit of an education at Fairfield Academy. Grandma was from time to time a newspaper reporter, speech writer, politician and fighter for women's rights. --- My mother had only one sister who was always a semi-invalid and died in her forties without marrying and I am an only child. Therefore, much of the family "treasures" and keepsakes came to me. --- I had a beautiful day cap which belonged to Elizabeth Myers, John's wife. It was in almost perfect condition. I carefully laundered it, mounted it on a frame of blue satin and encased it in plastic and sent it to the Herkimer Historical Society with the genealogy showing where Elizabeth fitted in. I also gave them a tablecloth which she had made, having raised the flax, spun the thread and woven it in an intricate pattern. --- I have a Hitchcock chair which was one of twelve which were in Elizabeth's dining room and some coin silver spoons of hers.

9 Jan 1969 Since my great grandmother (Margaret Myers) lived until I was 12 or 13 and her cousin, with whom I kept in contact, lived until after I was married, and I visited Frankfort and Herkimer while growing up, some of the things just add up to me even though there are no exact references. --By the way, the custodian of archives at Fonda where there is a lot of old information told me that in these records JOHANN means the son of and ANNA means the daughter of. --- Therefore Johann Hendrich would be Hendrick, son of Hendrich.

The early records of Herkimer were burned in a Court House fire and it wasn't until the time of the Revolution that there was a minister in that area that recorded events.

So let's talk about...Revolutionary grandfathers. There is Frederick Smith (Smidt or Schmit) who was the father of Elizabeth who married John Myers. He served in the Bateau service. --- When you send for Frederick Myers papers, don't be disturbed that it says deserted on one roll. --- In those days the organization of the army was pretty loose. Frederick went in to serve for his brother who had been killed and when it came time to plant the crops, Frederick simply went home to take care of that task and stayed until harvest, then went back to the fight again. --- [The Herkimer Home] has been restored and they have on display the drum owned and used by the Myers Bros. It is in fine condition.

Somehow George and John removed from Herkimer to Frankfort just when I can't determine but it must have been about the turn of the century. Their farms are up Cemetery Road just beyond the cemetery. George's house still stands in excellent condition. I have become acquainted with the

present owners and have visited there several times. --- What fascinated me was the farm today supports the same number of cattle as in my grandfather's time. --- The John Myers house was across the street from George's. Mother says it was white, two story and I judge from her description a salt-box type. --- The large house just south of the cemetery was once owned by Carl Myers, a cousin. He ran a balloon farm there. He was quite a famous balloonist at the time of the Spanish American War, made balloons for the U.S. Army. He and his wife Carlotta (not her real name) put on balloon stunts at State Fairs. My mother's wedding dress was made from silk that Carl bought for her in China. Mother used to visit with Carlotta until just a few years ago when she died. (References: Article, "Carlotta, the Lady Aeronaut of the Mohawk Valley" in N. Y. State Historical Association Quarterly Journal Vol. XLIV No. 2, April 1963. Also, Vol. XLIV No. 4, October 1963, "Carl E. Myers of the Balloon Farm")

The creek which flows through parts of the Myers farms and down to empty into the Mohawk River is Moyers Creek (Dutch spelling of Myers). My great grandmother tells of going down to see the opening of the Erie Canal when she was a girl and Grandma Barnes told me of going to the road with her father to meet the mailman who told them the Civil War had been declared. Grandpa Charles paid for someone to go in his place. Since Grandma was an only child, there was no one to run the farm if he went to war.

Now let's run back to Herkimer. The picture of the little park which shows the front end of my car in the foreground is the spot where the log cabin was. As you can see, it is next to a stream. The dilapidated brick house is also part of the grant land and across the street from the little park. This is known as the George Pine House. --- The park in downtown Herkimer is MYERS PARK which is part of the original farm and was given to the city by our grandparents. The site (Henrich) chose was tucked under the hills to protect the home from the biting north winds and was close to the spring-fed brook which would provide plenty of water for all purposes.

From those I have known, these early Myers must have been small in stature but muscular and hardy with a great desire for independence, peace and security.

When Grandma gets to talking about Sanford she gives him the title of Fife Major in the Civil War. In the many pages of his records which I got from the archives department they list him simply as a private. I don't know where the fife major came from. --- On subsequent muster rolls he is called a musician.

17 Mar 1969 I'll attempt to locate the grants and houses for you. 5S is or was the main south bank road from Utica to Frankfort and becomes Main Street while passing through Frankfort. Cemetery Road turns south from it up a steep hill. They were building a new super highway which cut through the George Myers farm and maybe is now designated as 5S, being a bypass of the village. --- The John Myers farmhouse is no longer standing.

Mother simply told me where it had been located, across the street from the George Myers place and somewhat north. It was a salt-box type. It was about half way between and across the road from the Myers Balloon Farm and the George Myers place.

The original home site of the Henrich Myers family was on the north side of the Mohawk River, known as the George Pine Place. The little old house built by Henrich was still standing about 1906. It was about fifty feet back from the main road (called at that time the turnpike - German Street) on the bank of a little stream which crossed said turnpike near the present juncture of German Street and Church Street.

The German Flats church...was a branch of the Dutch Reformed Church in Herkimer. The present Dutch Reformed Church at the corner of Main Street and Church Street in Herkimer is the third structure for this church. The previous two were burned. The same pastor served both churches and the records kept don't distinguish the residence of those listed.

Grandma came to live with us when I was 12 or 13...and she did tell me about the family. The last few years of her life were spent back in Frankfort and before she left Albany burned most of her notes, being "mad" at my mother. By then, I was far removed, going away to college and then marrying and going to Michigan to live.

24 Mar 1969 (From a letter to daughter Phyllis) The milk from the dairy farm of my great-grandfather Charles Myers was used largely to make the famous Mohawk Valley cheese. Opening the Canal meant that easy and cheap transportation was at hand for sending the cheeses to Albany and New York. Also, the Canal took folks to the Midwest to settle. With twelve and thirteen children to a family, it didn't take many generations for this agricultural group to run out of land and some pushed on westward.

Mrs. Shirley Russell and her husband own the old George Myers farm on Cemetery Road. Phone TW 4-2053.

3 Jul 1969 My daughter is Mrs. Theodore (Phyllis) Bachman. She lives in Ventura, California.

18 Sep 1969 Since grandma said that Anna Margaret Weaver Myers was the daughter of P. J. Weaver and DAR awarded him to me, I shall accept him. This is how DAR lists it:

PETER WEBER married Margaret c. 1753. Children: Margaretha baptized 5/5/1757; Peter (Jr.) about 1756.

PETER WEBER born about 1733 - N.Y.; died Herkimer after 1790 - N.Y.

SANFORD actually died at the Bartow Iron Works in Marietta, Georgia, which had been set up as a field hospital. His wound wasn't serious but

gangrene set in. He was wounded in the leg. I received 14 pages of material from Archives. The information you have is correct.

Buried in lot #20 in Oak View Cemetery in Frankfort is the George Myers family. Buried in lot #679 are the bones of John F., Elizabeth, Nancy and Sanford. Also, Wilson L. Barnes, Alice Myers Barnes, Leila Myers Barnes and Charles and Margaret Myers. Wilson and Leila Barnes and Margaret Myers were cremated in California and their ashes buried in 679. Also on this lot are my father and my brother whom I never saw since he was four years younger than I am and lived to be only a year and a half.

21 Mar 1970 Here is a quote from Benton's HISTORY OF HERKIMER:
The wife of Joseph Smith was overtaken during the Revolution on the east side of the West Canada Creek by party of Indians, tomahawked and scalped. The Indians left her, supposing she was dead. She revived after a time and with much suffering found her way home across the creek. She recovered and lived to a very advanced age. (Also recorded in DRUMS ALONG THE MOHAWK) -Grandma Barnes also told this story and said she was "Aunt Dolly" and that she knew her, that she always wore a cap on her head.

The Canal is what brought prosperity to George and John Myers. John, as a way to market his goods, and George because of his dairy business.

My grandmother told me that her mother told of going down to see the water come into the Canal when it was opened and I suppose hearing the cannon shots that told of the opening.

This is what I copied from my acceptance in the DAR records (re PETER WEBER). Application dated 18 Sep 1963, approved 5 Jul 1966.

PETER WEBER, married Margaret c. 1753; children Margaretha, baptized 5/5/1757; Peter Jr. about 1756. Ref. HISTORY OF HERKIMER CO., N.Y., Hardin, pg. 66.

PETER WEBER, born about 1733 - N.Y.; died, Herkimer after 1790, N.Y.; married Margaretha about 1753 who died after 1769.

REVOLUTION - Lt. in 4th Tryon Co., N.Y., Militia. Ref. ROBERTS IN THE REVOLUTION 1898, Vol. I, pg. 311 and pgs. 182, 184.

After puzzling over this for some time, this is the line I come up with: JOHN WEBER owned lot #10 in original grant. John had sons Peter and George Jacob. Peter inherited part of lot #10, George Jacob the western part of lot #10. Peter had a son Peter J. who was an ensign in 1775 and who had a daughter Margaret.

8 Jun 1970 Since Jacob Weber had lot #10 and Henrich Myers had lot #11. I still believe that we are descended from Jacob.

Margaret and Charles had just one child, my grandmother, who had two daughters. My mother lived in Albany. That is where I was born. Leila was the other daughter and she was an invalid and died in her forties.

11 Jun 1970 I definitely know that the old log cabin home of the Myers, either Henrich's or Johann Henrich's was on the edge of that little triangular park now called Bellinger Park at the corner of West German Street and Church Street. That is where Grandma placed it. Also, Mr. Gorthy (who lives next to Bellinger Park) said that there was an old log cabin with two stories in it standing on the spot I indicated when he first owned the house.

I shall assume that the log cabin belonged to Henrich and that Frederick built the brick house which must have been a mansion in its day.

It would seem from grandma's statement that George, her paternal grandfather, inherited the "Pine House" and that John had a home near Myers Park.

15 Apr 1971 As a child I was almost always with older people, being an only child. When I was in Frankfort, Grandma took me around to the relatives by horse and carriage and by train later on. Grandma came to live with us when I was thirteen and some years after I was married she went back to Frankfort to live with Stella Birch. It was there that she died.

1 Nov 1971 I have little information about Elizabeth Purdee except that she was married to John after Elizabeth (Smith) died. She had grown children. My great-grandparents did not approve of the marriage (why I don't know) but I gathered that it was because they were too old. I inherited some spoons which belonged to her marked E.P. George Jr. now has these. (Note by mgm: George Jr. was later killed.) When they both became too old to manage for themselves, John went to live with my great-grandmother Margaret Myers (Mrs. Charles Myers) and Elizabeth went to live with some of her family. --- My grandparents destroyed the picture of Elizabeth Purdee because they didn't like her.

How this might relate to anything I don't know but the old drum and old trunk now in the Herkimer Home were in my great-grandparents attic until they moved to California. They gave them into the keeping of Nellie Hoard Weaver. She gave them to the Herkimer Home under her name which annoyed my mother who thought it should have come from her. Anyway, when I was at the Home two years ago, I saw them, and the caretaker wanted to know who gave them. I told him my mother and her cousin Nellie Weaver. All he wrote down was my mother. He also wanted to know if they were used at Oriskany. I didn't know but said maybe. He wrote down that the drum was used there. That is how things get mixed up. I have been trying to find out since then what Myers brothers were at Oriskany to no avail.....but the drum according to what I heard was the Myers Brothers drum.

6 Jul 1972 Mr. Gorthy said that his home was the "King" Weber home and went back to the Revolution. This area, if I figure it rightly, is on lot #10 of the Burnetsfield Patent.

Beers HISTORY OF HERKIMER COUNTY: Jacob Wever had lots #10 on the north side of the Mohawk River in Burnetsfield Patent.

My mother wrote (about 1963): "Two brothers from the Myers family who settled in Herkimer came up to Frankfort and settled on farms just south of the cemetery, one on each side of the road. The one nearest the village, east side, was the father of my grandmother, John Myers. The one farther south on the opposite, west side, of the road was the father of my grandfather (George Myers). When he died my grandfather took over the farm, taking his sister (Aunt Betsy) and her share and paying off the other living heirs."

Mother said that when her grandfather John was too old to run the farm any more, he came to live with his daughter Margaret, my great-grandmother. His second wife, Elizabeth Purdee, went to live with one of her children.

10 Sep 1975 I studied art all through high school ending up at Pratt Institute. Then, for the fourteen years that we lived in Metropolitan New York, I studied at the Metropolitan Museum and took advantage of the lectures at many of the other New York museums. Also, after W.W. II I worked at Sarah Lawrence College which is in Bronxville.

(Daughter) Phyllis is administrative aide to the president of a newly organized Junior College at Oxnard. (NOTE by mgm: Oxnard College, 4000 South Rose Avenue, Oxnard, California 93033. Phone: (805) 488-0911) (Phyllis Porr Bachman)

(NOTE by mgm: The last letter from Margaret is dated 23 Dec 1981. There was no response to my letter of 14 Jan 1989.)

My last address for her was:

Margaret Porr
319 Springdale Drive
Wildewood Springs
Bradenton, Florida 33507

Appendix 29

Margaret Parsons Porr Genealogy

I. Henderick Mayer

2. Johann Henrich Mayer

3. Frederick H. Myers

4. John F. Myers 6/24/1787

5. Margaret Myers 12/3/1821

4. George F. Myers 9/23/1781 married Catherine Smith 4/5/1783

5. Charles Myers 2/8/1826, son of George F. Myers married Margaret Myers, daughter of John F. Myers

6. Alice Elizabeth Myers 3/21/1851 - 6/27/1933 married Wilson Lyman Barnes 8/11/1846 - 6/19/1916

7. Nellie Ada Barnes 5/1/1877 married Charles F. Parsons 2/14/1876

8. Margaret Groves Parsons 2/27/1904 married George Leonard Porr 9/14/1902

9. George L. Porr, Jr. 7/28/1928 married Gretchen M. Hilburn 6/18/1926 both killed in an automobile accident.

9. Phyllis Margaret Porr 10/20/1924 married Theodore B. Bachman 9/15/1922

10. George L. Porr III 6/19/1949 11. Katherine Maria Porr 1/10/1951 11. Richard Hilburn Porr 8/11/1952 11. Eric Andrew Porr 4/30/1955

10. Kathryn Diane Bachman 3/23/1951 11. Karen Margaret Bachman 2/15/1957 married David Donalson 11. Steven Dean Bachman 1/4/1959

Appendix 30

Notes from Blanche Myers Bailey

Solomon Myers was born July 5, 1816 in Herkimer County, New York, the son of John F. Myers who died in 1867 in Herkimer County. (Data: Notice of probation of will, June 20, 1867.) It is known that there was one brother who may have been Charles Myers mentioned in the notice. (Data: A few years after the turn of the 20th century Mrs. Flora Myers Miller and her husband came from Angola, Indiana, to a family reunion held at the Myers farm one and a half miles east of Andrews. She was a cousin of Norman Myers; they visited in the Norman Myers home in Huntington.)

When a young man, Solomon Myers came west; it is thought that he came by Erie Canal to Buffalo, by Lake Erie to Toledo, to Fort Wayne, and from Fort Wayne by the Wabash and Erie Canal to Dallas Township. (The Wabash and Erie Canal was only open from Fort Wayne at this time.) A grant of land was taken up from the government in Dallas Township, Huntington County between the years of 1837 and 1840. (See abstract and the History of Early Settlements of Dallas Township.) Solomon Myers and Miss Arminta J. Houghtaling were united in marriage on April 15, 1840. Miss Houghtaling was the daughter of Stephen Houghtaling, Sr., who settled in Henry County, Indiana. A sister of Arminta Jane married Richard Cummings prior to 1832 and they came to Huntington County between 1837 and 1840. There was a brother Stephen, Jr., who it is thought is the father of R. B. Houghtaling of Edinburgh and the late Alice Rogers of Peru.

There were seven children born to Solomon and Arminta Jane Myers. Three children died in infancy, and John F., Jr., lived to be six years of age. The four children were buried on a hill south of the Myers frame house.

Canceled notes tell of the struggle for food and money to pay their taxes, but these notes also tell that neighbors, friends and relatives helped each other in loaning money and obtaining flour. The largest village was Mt. Etna about six miles southeast. Nothing is recorded concerning the roads. Norman Myers used to tell the writer about the long stretch of forest across from the Myers home. A blacksmith shop stood back of the house and even in the late nineties shoes could be dug from the ground and one time the writer found a mule shoe.

Some time in 1850 or 1851 Solomon Myers paid a visit to his family in New York State. According to a letter of that date, the entire trip was made by boat -- the Wabash & Erie Canal to Toledo -- Lake Erie to Buffalo -- Erie Canal which goes through the southern part of Herkimer County, New York. (The letter was to Arminta Jane.)

On June 30, 1852, Arminta Jane died at the age of 29 years and was buried in the family burial lot beside her four children. White slabs were placed at the graves of Arminta Jane and her son John. A locust tree which is now standing in the grove was planted at the head of Arminta's grave.

After a few years, the burial place became a grove and a fence was built around it.

On September 28, 1853, Solomon Myers was married to Mary Snider who had come with her family from Pennsylvania and settled in a log cabin about a half mile west of the Range Line road in Polk Township. The father was Jacob Snider who was born in Germany and died in 1867. It is thought that he is buried in the Leedy Cemetery. The mother lived to (be) quite old and lived among her children. Mary was the eldest daughter of a family of eight children -- four daughters and four sons. To this second union were born seven children -- George Henry, Mary Jane, James Monroe, Isadora, Ellen, William Sanford, and Emma Belle. Stephen, Norman and Demetrus (children of the first marriage) lived with the family.

The Civil War broke out and Stephen H. Myers, age 19, enlisted in Company E of the Seventy-fifth Infantry which was mustered out August 19, 1862, from Wabash. Dr. A. H. Shaffer was assistant regimental surgeon. (Dr. Shaffer was a Huntington doctor.) The regiment was ordered to Tennessee where it participated in the battle of Chickamauga on September 19-20, 1863. Stephen was injured and his leg was amputated by Dr. A. H. Shaffer. When he returned, his father went after him in a wagon. (This last statement was told by George H. Myers, Stephen's half-brother, to the writer.) (Data for the other statements from Bash's History of Huntington County, Vol. I, pages 191-192. Issued 1914.)

The first draft was in July 1863; early in 1864 Norman was called to Company E of the One Hundred and Thirtieth Regiment which was mustered out March 12, 1864 and ordered to Tennessee. It remained there till May when it took part in the march on Atlanta. Norman was taken prisoner and spent several months in prison. He returned home some time before December 2, 1865. (Bash's History of Huntington County) Upon his return home he helped around on the farm until January 1866. Quotation from Kingman's Atlas of 1879, "Huntington Marble Works was established in 1851 by Augustus Kellog, and has passed into the hands of A.D. Turlot & Kellog, Bates, Becker until January 1866 found it controlled by N. A. Myers, then Myers & Bro." (The brother was Stephen because he lived with his brother. Data: a pen picture was in the Myers home until around 1925 or 1927.) In 1868, according to 1879 atlas, N. A. Myers became the owner of the Marble Works and was the owner until several years after the turn of the century; his name may be seen on many of the old monuments in the county.

On January 16, 1866, Solomon Myers died of dropsy of the heart and was buried in the Leedy Cemetery, located a mile southeast of Andrews. A short time after the death of his wife Mary Myers, the bodies of Solomon, Arminta Jane, and the child, John, were moved to Riverside Cemetery, Andrews. A large red granite monument on which the names of Solomon Myers, Arminta, and Mary were inscribed. (This monument was erected by Norman Myers.)

Appendix 31

Notes from Perdita Tibbals Myers

GEORGE MYERS

George was about 5'9" and slender, with blue eyes. He had gray hair which he kept well-trimmed and wore a gray, close-trimmed moustache. He wore a black suit and a black bow tie. He had pride in his appearance. "You can be proud of him. I was." He was a nice worker, wanted things done right. He knew and liked good things. The granddads (George Myers and Sheridan Tibbals) got along "pretty well". He attended the Andrews Methodist Church regularly. He was an officer for years, and was at the time of his death. He still had his own teeth at the time of his death.

MYRA McKEEVER MYERS

Myra had thin black hair, wore a small knot in back. She originally was a tall woman but injuries caused a hunch-back condition. She had brown eyes. (All of the McKeevers except Fannie had brown eyes.) She was proficient in grammar and handwriting.

JOHN CROZIER HART

John was a school teacher and farmer. He was a good financier; people went to him for advice. He was very patient with his children, a good family man. He loved to debate, went for miles to debate. Everyone liked him. He was compared to Abraham Lincoln. He caught pneumonia and died at age 47. His first wife was a Jennings; she died in childbirth. She is buried in the cemetery across from the Homer Owens place.

Note: The Homer Owens farm in Polk Township was just east of Road 105, first road south of the Salamonie River. It is now probably part of the Salamonie Reservoir property.

JOSEPHINE HART TIBBALS

Josephine was about 5'5", slender. She had long brown hair, braided and coiled. (Note: See photo of Josephine and Anna standing, with hair reaching almost to the floor.) She had blue eyes. She was well-educated in grammar and sentence analysis. She played piano and organ for commencements, etc., in earlier years and was a good dancer. She and identical twin Anna lived (in a dorm?) and attended 8th grade in Valparaiso. (There was no 8th grade at the time at Monument City.) Their brothers attended Valpo U.

ROBERT THOMAS

Robert was a farmer in Polk Township, northeast of Monument City.

ADELINE THOMAS

Adeline was about 5'6", slender in early years, heavier in later years. She had light blue eyes, thin brown hair (later gray). She wore fancy combs. (Note: Her pendant watch was left to Perdita and later went to Jeanne.) She was a hard, fast worker. She canned as high as 70 quarts of cherries in a day. She had a pleasant personality, was a peace-maker. (Note: Perhaps this was a result of her Quaker heritage.) When she was

bed-fast, she was very easy to care for. (Note: She lived her last days and died in Francis and Perdita's home.) She led church singing in her earlier years, had a pretty soprano voice. Her first marriage was to John Crozier Hart, a school teacher and farmer. She later married Joe Jennings.

EDGAR TIBBALS

Edgar had heavy, black hair and moustache but became gray early. He had dark blue eyes. He was a nice man with a good personality. He had high principles and could be stubborn. He was very cautious (e.g., in regard to children taking chances.) He was a carpenter. He built a house south of Andrews (west of the Leedy cemetery) which lasted for years. He was approximately six feet tall, well-built. He was a soldier in the Civil War. He was a good church man (Wesleyan Methodist), never swore. "He was a whole lot like Sheridan."

SHERIDAN TIBBALS

Sheridan was six feet tall, slender, with black hair and blue eyes. He was very intelligent, was particularly good in math and in legal matters. A farmer and carpenter, he farmed until he was past 80. He became deaf in his middle years. One had to speak loudly and distinctly for him to hear. He also was stubborn.

JONATHAN ELLIS

Jonathan was a farmer in Eastern Polk Township, straight east of Monument City. He stayed with Edgar and Mary Ellen Tibbals after Elizabeth died. He didn't get enough to eat and licked his plate. He pulled the pigtailed of Doyce and Perdita. He had a pleasant personality and was very easy going. He was smooth faced.

ELIZABETH CLARK ELLIS

Elizabeth was of average height, slender. Said to be related to George Rogers Clark. Doyce and Perdita were afraid of her. She was irritable. She had a big family and a hard life.

MARY ELLEN ELLIS

She was about 5'2" or 5'3" and slender. She had dark hair (probably black) and brown eyes. (Sheridan had dark hair, black or almost black. Harriet had black hair at birth.) She had a pleasant personality but was firm.

Appendix 32

Calendars

Julian

The first modern calendar was put into use in 45 B.C. by Julius Caesar who decreed that henceforth there should be three years of 365 days each, and then one year of 366 days, in perpetual cycle. This became known as the Julian Calendar and began the custom we still observe today of adding one day to the month of February every fourth year, or Leap Year as it is known. The calendar was then officially adopted at the sitting of the Nicene Council in 325 A.D. (This is the same council that adopted the Nicene Creed.)

In 527 A.D., the Abbot of Rome moved New Year's Day from January 1st to March 25th and fixed Christmas Day at December 25th. At the same time the practice of dating events B.C. and A.D. from the birth of Christ was instituted.

Gregorian

As it became possible to measure more accurately the length of the solar year, it was found that the Julian system of measuring exceeded the solar year by eleven minutes, or twenty-four hours every 131 years and three days every 400 years. This excess amounted to about ten days between 325 A.D. and 1582 A.D.

By the time of Pope Gregory XIII, the ancient date of the spring equinox fixed by the Julian calendar at March 25th had shifted to March 11th. In 1582 the Pope ordered ten days dropped from October. Thursday, October 4th was followed by Friday, October 15th. The reason for ten days and not fourteen was due to the fact that the 21st of March was where the equinox had been at the time of the Council of Nicea in 325 A.D. --- Gregory also reestablished January 1st as the New Year.

To prevent recurrence of the error, he ordered that in every four hundred years leap year's extra day should be omitted three times. It would be omitted on centennial years of which the first two digits could not be divided by four without a remainder. Thus, it was omitted in A.D. 1700, 1800 and 1900, but will not be omitted in A.D. 2000. With the new formula, the calendar is accurate to within one day in every 3,323 years.

Gregory's revision was not accepted in Protestant countries because of attitudes toward Rome current among them. But confusion of dates among tradesmen, diplomats and the like gradually brought about its recognition beginning with Germany and Denmark in 1700. By the time Britain put the change into effect, the calendar was off eleven days. In 1752, Parliament passed an act adopting the Gregorian system. In that year, the day following September 2 was put down as September 14.

In the early 1700's, records often record double dates, one "old style" and one "new style", for events taking place between 1 January and 25 March.

As an example, Henrich Meyer was naturalized on 28 February 1715/6. This was 28 February 1715 "old style" because the old style new year did not start until 25 March. Under the new calendar, with the year beginning 1 January, he was naturalized 28 February 1716.

Appendix 33

Christian (Meyer) Myers

Heinrich and Christian Meyer are next to each other on the Simmendinger list of Palatines in New York State in 1717. However, they are listed as being in different locations, Christian still on the East Bank and Heinrich in the Schoharie Valley.

Family history, as given in Alice Barnes notes and even in Margaret Porr's letters, says that Heinrich and Christian were brothers. However, in a letter from professional Palatine genealogist Hank Jones to Marcus Myers, he stated:

"At no time does your Henrich Meyer ever appear to interact with the 1709er Christian Meyer of Wölferlingen in my canvas of all extant Palatine mss.; indeed the sponsors for his children's surviving bapts. were not from the Westerwald region that Christian Meyer called home. Thus I am certain we can eliminate any relationship to Christian."

Although it has been determined that Christian was not related to our family, the information available is documented here.

Christian Myers born 14 Mar 1688; married 1710 Ann Geertruy Theunyes, born 15 May 1690. Christian d. 5 Jan 1781. Ann Geertruy d. 9 Jun 1766. Both are buried in the old burial ground on the Christian Myers farm at Churchland, town of Saugerties, New York¹.

On the 13th of September, 1712, the naval stores project was abandoned². The place of residence of Christian Myers is not definitely known. How long he lived at West Camp or if he was at Katsbaan cannot now be told. He next appears as the purchaser of the farm at Churchland, just west of the present village of Saugerties, on February 21, 1724. Here he lived and died.

Christian Myers and his wife were from Wolferlingen, a village about six miles northeast from Coblenz in the Palatinate on the west side of the Rhine. With them came Johan Jurge (George) Overbaugh, Johan Preter Overbaugh, Peter Overbaugh, Jurry (George) Snyder, John William Snyder and their families. Earlier family documents have it that Christian Myers was born near the river Rhine and had no intention of coming to America. However, as a young man at the sailing of the Palatines, he went on board ship to bid good-bye to Miss Anna Gertrude Theunyes, the step-daughter of George Overbaugh. They were so long over the farewells that he found the vessel under full sail and the captain refused to turn back and put him ashore. During the voyage he and Miss Theunyes were married by the Rev. Joshua Kocherthal.

To the farm on the Kings Highway at Churchland he added a large tract which became the farms of his several sons and he built a mill upon the "Muddah kill" which ran across it.

¹ "Olde Ulster" Volume Two. January - December 1906. A Historical and Genealogical Magazine. Benjamin Myer Brink, Editor.

² See Chapter 2.

In 1728 he is named as one of the freeholders of Kingston, was an elder of the Katsbaan Church in 1730, in which its records begin, and held that office repeatedly; was one of the builders of the stone church in 1732 and his initials are still plainly to be seen on a stone in its walls "C.M. 1732". He was a member of Captain John Persen's Company of Foot in the militia of the Corporation of Kingston in 1738; and in the census of slaves April 3, 1775, is listed as master of three, "Cuff, Bet and Jud."

His will was executed March 15th, 1773, and proved May 8th, 1783. It also liberates and provides for his old slave, Cuff, during his life.

During their trip to New York State in 1970, Marcus, Rex and Perdita Myers visited the Christian Myers farm and burial ground at Churchland. The burial ground was in an overgrown thicket at that time and several grave markers were overturned and lying on the ground. No marker for Christian was seen. A map marking the location of the farm is in Marcus Myers' files.

Appendix 34

Hank Jones

Hank Jones is a professional genealogist specializing in the Palatine families of New York. In 1982, he could be reached at:
 The Palatine Families of New York
 P.O. Box 8341
 Universal City, CA 91608

The data below is abstracted from his letters to Marcus Myers from 1980 through 1982.

[Your surname] is almost as common there (in Germany) as my own Jones surname is here! In nearly every village we have searched overseas in eleven years, there are several Meyer families pre-1709. Of the 800 families who arrived in 1710, we have pinpointed and fully traced over 500 so far.....No contemporary mss. to my knowledge mentions the origins of Henrick Meyer.

At no time does your Henrich Meyer ever appear to interact with the 1709er Christian Meyer of Wolferlingen in my canvas of all extant Palatine mss. Indeed the sponsors for his children's surviving baptisms were not from the Westerwald region that Christian Meyer called home. Thus I am certain we can eliminate any relationship to Christian.

Henrich is not listed near any other Meyer on any other Palatine mss. (especially Hunter - which usually is an excellent lead to hidden relationships). I have searched my microfilm for you of the original Hunter list - and Henrich stands alone - near no other Meyer.

There were TWO emigrant Henrich Meyers who arrived in colonial NY in the 1709/10 emigration: one was Henrich who was first listed on Hunter 30 June 1710 with only himself in the household. He was listed alone 4 August 1710 - but then by 4 October 1710 he had two persons over 10 years in his household, showing that he probably married Anna Kunigunda between 4 August and 4 October 1710. This Henrich is called #503 on the Hunter rolls. -- This 1710 probable marriage suggests that Anna Kunigunda was related to yet another 1709er family who came to NY, possibly one of the sponsoring families in Kocherthal.

Note from Marc Myers: #503 on the Hunter rolls then listed a child under ten as of 25 March 1712. Daughter Anna Maria was born in 1711. Copies of records #501 and #503 are in my files.

The other 1709er Henrich Meyer who arrived in colonial NY was listed on Hunter as #501. He only made his appearance late in December 1711.

Usually, active NY Palatines with families were not commissioners or envoys of the Hunter regime to other 1709ers; thus it is my feeling (nothing more can document it) that the Henry Mayer who wrote down the Canadian expedition rolls of 1711, etc., was this single Henrich Meyer not your family man. Other representatives of the British also never really joined the Palatine community as family men either.

Remember, the Mohawk families are cursed with the fact that many of the records of that area are missing in a crucial time frame of 1723-39. Also, Kocherthal's counterpart, Pastor Joh: Friederich Hager, had early churchbooks which are missing. Undoubtedly, Henrich and Anna Kunigunda were married by Hager in 1710.

In digging through the NY State D.A.R. Bible and Cemetery records now on microfilm here in L.A., I noted the tombstone of Lt. Peter Myers, s/o Johannes b. Michaelsfeld, Wurt. 4 April 1714 d. Herkimer 29 Jan 1802.

Note from Marc Myers: This tombstone is in the church graveyard in downtown Herkimer. A snapshot is in my files.

Many times in my experience with other 1709ers, a later-arrival (such as Peter) would settle in an area of colonial NY where a 1709er from his same village settled. Thus the connective should be explored.

The Michaelsfeld area is really outside the prime region of origin for most of the N.Y. 1709ers -- so, in my terms, is a bit off the beaten track.

Kunigunda is a female German Christian name, common for the time, thus a given name. On the Hunter lists, "J.F." is a posting reference from the ledger to the "Journal Folio". L means pounds, sh. means shillings, and P means pence - the monetary amounts allocated to the 1709ers.

Carla Mittelstaedt-Kubaseck is my German researcher.

Appendix 35

Frederick H. Myers Family

Frederick H. Myers, b. 20 May 1748; d. 18 Jul 1822.

Married Anna Margaret Weaver; b. 13 Jul 1753; d. 30 Nov 1830¹

Children:

1. Frederick, Jr.; m. Abigail "Appalonia" Frank, daughter of John Frank; 25 Dec 1804; lived at Four-mile Grocery near Utica. Children: Mary, Katy, Abby, Hiram.
2. Elisabeth; 16 Sep 1774; m. William Helmer. One son, Frederick.
3. Mary (Maria); 30 Jul 1776; 1st m. Hezekiah Talcott, 1795p; 2nd m. Nicholas Stauring/Sterling of Schuylertown c. 1800; eight children included Abbie, Margaret, Rhoda; 3rd m. Waterman Johnson. Marker on same lot as Henry F. in Oak View.
4. Henry F.; 23 Mar 1778; m. Elisabeth Getman, daughter of Peter and Elizabeth. Twelve Children.
5. George F.; 25 Sep 1780²; 23 Sep 1781³; m. Catherine Smith. Thirteen children; some died in infancy.
6. Anna Margaret; 1785; m. Henry Stauring/ Sterling of Schuylertown.
7. Johannes F.; 24 Jun 1787; m. Elisabeth Smith.
8. Eva (Evaline); 8 May 1789; m. Henry Helmer of Newark in 1806. Nine children. (p.36 of HELMER FAMILY)
9. Michael F.; 27 Apr 1791; 1st m. Margaret Getman; 2nd m. Delia Getman; 3rd m. Katherine Dygert Hubbard.
10. Daniel F.; 21 Feb 1793; d. 8 Aug 1832; m. Polly Fox of Herkimer. Children: Henry F.; Katy; Daniel, Jr.; Frederick. (Per Hills: daughter Mary b. 16 Jul 1811, d. 9 Dec 1835)
11. Katherine; m. Peter Harter of Herkimer. Children: Margaretha, Eva, Wilhelm.

¹ Church record.

² From church record.

³ From Bible.

12. Nancy; m. Thomas Roberts of Fort Herkimer and Deansville (or Deansboro). Children: Betsy, Henry, Robert, Margaret and Frederick.

Appendix 36

Henry F. Myers Family

Henry F. Myers, b. 23 Mar 1778; d. 7 Jan 1830. Buried at Oak View Cemetery in Frankfort, N.Y.; married Elizabeth Getman, b. 17 Oct 1786; d. 4 Jan 1831.

Children:

1. Conrad; 28 Oct 1803; d. two years old.
2. William; 26 Nov 1806; m. Elisabeth Casler, Rochester.
3. Margaret; 20 Jul 1809; m. Isaac Piper, Frankfort.
4. Elisabeth; 7 Aug 1811; m. William Etheridge.
5. Catherine; 23 Sep 1813; m. Isaac Myers, son of George.
6. Frederick; 1 Mar 1816; m. Elisabeth Steele. Children: Harvey, Ida and Frank.
7. Mary; 18 Jul 1818; m. William Steele, Frankfort.
8. Jeremiah; 7 Feb 1821; 1st m. Hannah Baker; 2nd m. Mrs. Rhodaetta Green.
9. Michael Henry; 23 May 1823; m. three times; went west.
10. Nancy; 23 May 1823; d. eight months old.
11. Lucinda; 31 Jul 1825; m. Asa Seymour.
12. Julia Ann; 7 Jul 1828; 1st m. John Dygert; 2nd m. Budlong; 3rd m. Walker.

Appendix 37

George F. Myers Family

George F. Myers, b. 25 Sep 1780; d. 8 Aug 1863; buried at Oak View Cemetery, Frankfort, N.Y.; married Catherine Smith (half sister of Elisabeth); b. 5 Apr 1783; d. 17 Aug 1864.

Children:

1. Benjamin; 3 Jul 1808; m. Catherine Bridenbecker; located in West Vienna, Oneida County.
2. Isaac; 2 Jan 1812; d. 21 Jul 1851; m. Catherine Myers, daughter of Henry. Had four daughters.
3. Maria Margaretha; 3 Feb 1814 (Hills); d. 27 Jul 1815; (Margaret - Hills) 23 Feb 1814 (Hatch).
4. George (Hatch); 10 Feb 1818; d. 30 Jan 1855; unmarried; (Geo. Frederick - per Hills)
5. Rhoda; 20 May 1822 (Hills); d. 28 Feb 1899 (Hills); 1st m. William Collins; 2nd m. Hawkins (Bible says "Hanks"). Four children.
6. Charles; 8 Feb 1823; d. 15 Sep 1905; m. Margaret Myers, daughter of John F. Myers.
7. Elizabeth (Hills); 9 Jan 1816; d. 21 Jun 1896; unmarried. "Aunt Betsy"
8. Catherine (Hills); 10 Oct 1803; m. George Widrig of Schuyler; seven children.
9. Felix (Hills); 28 Oct 1810; d. 2 Dec 1810.
10. Mary (Hills); 27 Jun 1820; d. 18 Aug 1822.

Per Hills: There were 13 children.

Appendix 38

Michael F. Myers Family

Michael F. Myers, b 27 Apr 1791, d. 10 Oct 1860. Buried Mohawk Cemetery, Mohawk, New York (Herkimer County). First married Margaret Getman; d. 12 May 1817, age 24. Second married Delia Getman; d. 8 May 1826. Third married Katherine Dygert Hubbard.

Children: first marriage:

1. Robert; 24 Aug 1812; m. Hannah E. Husted.
2. Abram; 5 Dec 1814; m. Eliza Cristman.

Children: second marriage:

3. Elisabeth; 5 Feb 1819; m. David Depue, Michigan.
4. Mary Margaret; 27 Feb 1821; m. William Delos Griffin.
5. Rhoda; 23 Oct 1823; m. Ross Taylor, Utica.

Children: third marriage:

6. Katherine; 28 Feb 1826; m. Charley Crane, M. D.
7. Martha Harriet; 25 Aug 1827; 1st m. Chauncey Dygert; 2nd m. Amos H. Prescott (judge).
8. Gertrude; 14 Dec 1828; m. Matthew Dygert.
9. Wealthy Jane; 16 Oct 1831; m. Capt. Charley Bryant.
10. Helena; 9 Dec 1833; 1st m. William Christman; 2nd m. James DeLaney.
11. Michael Dygert; 27 May 1835; m. Lizzie Ingham.
12. Winifred; 11 Sep 1837; m. Jacob Grant.
13. Amelia Frances; 6 Jun 1839; 1st m. Able Carpenter Dickerman, Illion; 2nd m. Joseph Taylor
14. Alonzo; 9 Oct 1840; m. Frank Dygert, Minneapolis.

Note: Malissa Hubbard, child of Katherine Dygert's first marriage,
b. 10 May 1818, m. Jerry Palmer; lived in Brooklyn.

Appendix 39

Gladys Eaton Genealogy

1. Frederick Myers; m. Anna Margaret Weaver
2. John F. Myers; m. Elizabeth Smith
3. Elizabeth Myers; m. Martin Davis
4. Seward M. Davis; b. 1846; d. 1923; 1st m. Adelia McGann; one son died young; 2nd m. Harriet (Hattie) Lewis.

Second marriage:

5. Bernice Davis; b. 1886; d. 1930; m. George Meade; lost a baby at birth; lived at Perth Amboy, N.J.
5. Gladys Davis¹; b. 1892; d. 1975; m. Burt J. Eaton. Lived on the Davis farm (340 acres) in Schuyler for several years.
6. Margaret Eaton; b. 1913; d. 1966; m. Louis Wagner.

7. Carole Wagner, b. 1953

Notes (Marcus Myers):

- In 1968, Louis and Carole were living with Gladys, north of Frankfort, west of Herkimer, in the town of Schuyler.
- Burt Eaton and Margaret Eaton Wagner are buried in the West Schuyler Cemetery.

Note (Margaret Porr):

"Seward carried on as a farmer and was a successful one. Arletta...was well known to me. She married Smith Ingham who had been Grandma Barnes' sweetheart. Grandma did something to displease Smith and he said he would spank her if she did it again. She tested him and did it again. He did spank her and she told him to get out and not to come back. Which he did and which she forever regretted." (Letter from Margaret Porr to Marcus Myers 20 Oct 1969.)

Note (Marcus Myers): Arletta Davis, sister of Seward, married C. Smith Ingham of Ilion. They had no children.

¹ Mrs. Burt Eaton (1968) R. D. #3, Frankfort, New York 13340. Gladys died 9 July 1975, per letter from Marine Midland in Utica.

Appendix 40

Bailey Family

Jim Matt Bailey Family:

1. Jessie Bailey; m. Emery Garretson.
 - (1) Claude Garretson; father of Ben.
 - (2) May Garretson (deceased).
 - (3) Janet Garretson; m. John Shipbaugh.
2. Brice Bailey; 1st m. Bertha Fearnow; 2nd m. Blanche Myers (*Note 1*).
 - (1) Raymond Bailey; d. 1965, age 61.
 1. Emily Bailey
 - (2) Helen Bailey; d. 1917.
 - (3) Harriet Bailey; m. Robert Haley, Wabash (*Note2*).
 1. Bill Haley; Warren, Route 1 Two miles west of Jefferson School.
 2. Reba Haley; m. Richard Groves, Huntington, Rt. 6 (Lancaster).
3. Mildred Bailey; unmarried.
4. Mabel Bailey; 1st m. Charles Klingenpeel; 2nd m. Walter Noggle.
 - (1) Madge Klingenpeel; m. Ivan Kline, brother of Homer; remarried after Ivan's death.
5. Zora Bailey; m. Harry Roth, Polk Township.
 - (1) Josephine Roth; m. Robert Fullhart (*Note3*).
 - (2) James Roth
 - (3) Richard Roth; Huntington.
6. Harley Bailey; m. Eva Thompson.
 - (1) Mary Evelyn Bailey; m. Fred Lewis.
 - (2) Freda Bailey; m. Dean Lawrence (*Note 4*).
 - (3) Patricia Bailey
7. Ruby Bailey; died young.
8. John B. Bailey
 - (1) Frank Bailey; undertaker in Huntington.
 - (2) Maude Bailey; m. (unknown) Long
 - (3) Grace Bailey; m. (unknown) Smith
9. Jim Matt Bailey. See above schedule.
10. Trudie Bailey; m. (unknown) Owen. Known as Aunt Trudie.

11. Ella Bailey; m. Solomon Rudicel
 - (1) Garl Rudicel; auctioneer at Huntington for many years.
 - (2) Glen Rudicel
 - (3) Herman Rudicel
 - (4) Maude Rudicel.

Notes:

1. Bertha Fearnow was sister of Ellen Fearnow Smith, who was Perdita's close friend.
2. Family of Robert Haley
 1. Lowell Haley (friend of Francis); m. Hazel Cramer.
 - (1) Louis Haley; worked in India (*Note 5*)
 - (2) Mary Haley; m. (unknown) Keith, Wabash (*Note 6*).
 - (3) Jim Haley; killed in tractor accident.
 - (4) Joan Haley; worked for phone company, then stayed on family farm near Andrews.
 - (5) Irene Haley; lived with Joan on farm.
 - (6) Richard Haley
 2. Martha Haley
 3. UdaH Haley; m. Donald Simon (*Note 7*).
 4. Robert Haley; m. Harriet Bailey.
3. Son of Russell Fullhart, grandson of Fannie McKeever Fullhart
4. Son of Fern Satterthwaite Lawrence
5. Classmate of Marcus Myers at Andrews through 6th grade.
6. Classmate of Rex Myers at Andrews.
7. Son of Curt & Mabel Simon; principal of Bloomington High School.

(Data compiled by Marcus Myers, December 1965.)

Appendix 41

McKeever Family

Patrick McKeever was born in Monhan, Ireland, on 17 Mar 1789. In 1832, in Page County, Virginia, he married Elizabeth Mills, who was born 25 Oct 1797 in Page County. Copy of their marriage bond is in Marc Myers' files. They are both buried in an old cemetery on the north edge of Lagro, Indiana. There are no markers.

Children:

1. Thomas McKeever; m. Mary E. (Nell?); b. 4 Feb 1838; d. 29 May 1874. He is buried near Chanute, Kansas; she at Lagro, Indiana.
(1) Lola McKeever
2. James McKeever; m. Mary Benjamin, whose grandfather came from Palestine. James is buried near Chanute, Kansas.
(1) Harry McKeever
(2) James McKeever
(3) Elva McKeever; m. (unknown) Gerbe.
 1. George Gerbe
(4) Lizzie McKeever; m. (unknown) Perle.
(5) Nell McKeever; m. (unknown) Beech.
(6) Jessie McKeever; d. 5 Feb 1882, age 2 months.
3. Francis McKeever; b. 6 Jul 1834; Page County, Virginia; d. 16 Jan 1879. Married Sarah Yantis, born in Miami County, Ohio, 25 Sep 1837 per the family bible. They were married 25 Feb 1857. She died 26 Oct 1907. They are buried at Andrews, Indiana. (See appended biography of Francis.)
(1) Myra McKeever; b. 18 Jan 1858, Miami County, Ohio; d. 23 Aug 1927. She married George H. Myers of Andrews, Indiana. They are both buried at Andrews.
 1. Clara Blanche Myers; b. 7 Feb 1886; m. Brice Bailey.
 2. Francis S. Myers; b. 26 Feb 1895; m. Perdita Tibbals.
 (1) Marcus G. Myers; b. 15 Nov 1922; m. Thelma Wainwright.
 1. Philip A. Myers; b. 29 Jun 1947.
 2. Jeanne A. Myers; b. 26 Oct 1950.
 3. Daniel K. Myers; b. 2 Nov 1952.
 4. Timothy Myers, b. 25 May 1958, d. 26 May 1958.
 (2) Rex B. Myers; b. 26 May 1926; d. 19 Nov 1971; unmarried.
- (2) Samuel McKeever; b. 28 Dec 1860, Lagro IN; d. 1942. In 1907, he married Mary King. They are buried at Andrews. Mary's daughter,

Josephine King, m. Ray Bixby. Their children include Robert Bixby, Huntington; and Richard Bixby, Indianapolis.

- (3) Lena McKeever; b. 28 Aug 1862, Lagro IN; d. 7 May 1931. In 1883, she m. Charles Cummings, b. 1857, d. 1921. For some years, they owned and lived on a farm just east of the Myers homestead east of Andrews. Charles was the son of Maria Hart Cummings. (See HART genealogy.) Lena and Charles are buried at Andrews.
- (4) Clara McKeever; b. 28 Dec 1864, Lagro IN; d. Jul 1926. She married Charles Snowden in 1886.
 1. Flossie Snowden; b. 1887; 1st m. William Sturgeon, 2nd m. George Gerbe.
(1) Raymond Sturgeon
 2. Earl Snowden; b. 1894; d. 1950; m. Ruth (unknown) of Kansas City, Missouri.
(1) Ruth Ann Snowden
- (5) Fannie McKeever; b. 17 Jul 1867, Dallas Township; d. 1940. She married Albert Fullhart, b. 1859, d. 1925. They are both buried at Andrews IN.
 1. Samuel Fullhart; b. 1891; m. Lefa Poe of near Geneva. She was born in 1892.
(1) Mary Fullhart, b. 1913; 1st m. Walter Overholser; 2nd m. Brayton Snow, Sr.
 1. Wilma Overholser; b. 1931; m. John Lichtenberger. Their address around 1970 was in Wren, Ohio.
 - (i) Deloris Mae Lichtenberger; b. 1952.
 - (ii) Sherman Eugene Lichtenberger; b. 1953.
 - (iii) Beverly Sue Lichtenberger; b. 1956.
 - (iv) Joyce Ann Lichtenberger; b. 1957.
 2. John E. Overholser; b. 1933; m. Betty Sheets.
 - (i) Sandra Faye Overholser; b. 1954.
 - (ii) Samuel Leroy Overholser; b. 1955.
 - (iii) Shirley May Overholser; b. 1956.
 3. Mary Ellen Overholser, b. 1937
 4. June Audrey Snow; b. 1942.
 5. Brayton A. Snow, Jr.; b. 1943.
 6. Bonnie Lou Snow; b. 1945.
 7. Donald Glenn Snow, b. 1947
 2. Russell Fullhart; b. 1893; d. 1951; m. Mabel Stanley; b. 1894; d. 21 Jan 1963. They lived in Polk Township and are buried at Monument City, IN. This town was inundated by a reservoir and the cemetery moved a mile north of the site. Several Harts, Tibbals and Ellises lie there.
(1) Stanley M. Fullhart; b. 30 Jun 1918; d. 14 Apr 1979; buried at Lancaster IN. Married Mary Beal, b. 1919, d. 1974.
 1. Marthene Lucile Fullhart; b. 18 Jun 1953.

2. James Russell Fullhart; b. 28 Jun 1963.
- (2) Louis Fullhart; b. 1920; d. 1939.
- (3) Charles Fullhart; b. 1923; m Anna Mae Newhard, 21 Jun 1969. Anna b. 1 Aug 1935. Charles was a school principal in Ossian IN and later (1979) a math teacher at Lancaster School in Wells County. Anne was also a teacher at Ossian. In 1979, their address was R. R. 1, Uniondale IN 46791. Charles was very friendly to and occasionally visited Rex and Perdita. He was not so friendly to Marcus; Perdita thought that it was because he was shy.
 1. Paul Alan Hays Fullhart; b. 30 Jan 1970, adopted 21 Oct 1977.
- (4) Robert Fullhart; b. 1924; d. 1965; m. Josephine Roth; b. 12 Mar 1927.
 1. Rhonda Glee Fullhart; b. 7 Apr 1952.
 2. Jane Renise Fullhart; b. 5 Apr 1955.
 3. Kell Edwin Fullhart; b. 17 May 1957.
- (6) Frank McKeever; b. 25 Aug 1870; d. 7 Mar 1895.
- (7) Elva McKeever; b. 25 Aug 1870; d. 7 Oct 1870.
- (8) Mollie McKeever; b. 19 Sept 1872; d. 13 Oct 1881.
- (9) Johnny McKeever; b. 5 May 1875; d. 12 Oct 1881.

From History of Huntington County (1887) Brant & Fuller:

Francis McKeever, deceased, was a prominent citizen of Dallas Township, was a native of Virginia, was born July 6, 1833, the son of Patrick and Elizabeth McKeever, the former of Irish, and the latter of Scotch descent. When the subject of our sketch was but one year old, his parents emigrated to Ohio, where he grew to manhood, receiving a common school education such as the facilities of those days afforded. February 25, 1857, Miss Sarah Yantis became his wife. Two years later they emigrated to Indiana, first settling in Wabash County. In 1865, they removed to this county, of which he continued a resident until his death. He always made farming and stock raising his occupation, devoting the most of his attention to the latter branch of that pursuit, in which he was pre-eminently successful. To the union of Mr. and Mrs. McKeever nine children were born, these six now living: Myra, now Mrs. George Myers; Samuel, unmarried; Lena, wife of Charles Cummings; Clara, consort of Charles Snowden; Fannie and Frank. January 16, 1869, the community of which Mr. McKeever was an honored and respected resident, was startled with the announcement of his meeting with an accident which cost him his life, while cutting ice on the Wabash River. He was a member, as is his surviving widow, of the Methodist Episcopal Church, they having united with that organization about fifteen years prior to his death, and was a class leader. In politics he was a Republican.

Notes:

- The above death date should be January 16, 1879.

- It is said that the land on which the Methodist Church stands was once McKeever land.
- McKeever Street runs from the McKeever farm west of Andrews (last owner was Samuel), east past the Methodist Church, and on east to become what is now called the old Andrews road leading to the Myers farm. In the 1930's, this gravel road was U.S. Hwy 24.
- Francis McKeever was a member of the school board at Antioch (later Andrews) grade school. In my files, there is a photocopy of a resolution of the school board mourning the loss of this great and good man.

Appendix 42

Snyder Family

Jacob Snyder was born in Germany in 1790. He died 21 Mar 1867 and is buried in the Leedy Cemetery about a mile southeast of Andrews IN. He married Marie Stahl, who was born in Philadelphia. (See appended excerpts from a "history" of the Dausman family by Ethan Allan Dausman, grandson of Jacob and Marie.) It is noted here that Jacob's descendants did not all use the same spelling of the family name.

1. Jacob Snyder
 - (1) Kate Snyder; m. (unknown) Wright.
 - (2) Fannie Snyder; unmarried.
 - (3) Homer Snyder; m. Ida (unknown)
 1. Earl Snyder
 2. Alice Snyder; m. Earl Tyler.
2. John Snider; b. 1819; m. Mary Fisher.
 - (1) Lewis Snider; 1st m. Ella Camphor; 2nd m. Flora Stoops Myers c. 1923. They lived on a farm south of Andrews IN.
 1. Velma Snider; m. Clarence Weist. Velma was the head librarian in Huntington for many years. She was a resident in Miller's Merry Manor when Perdita Myers stayed there briefly in 1991.
 - (1) Roger Weist
 2. Von Snider; killed in a tractor accident in 1918.
 - (2) Sarah Snider; m. John Hacker.
 - (3) Charles Snider; m. Anna Mayne.
 - (4) Simon Snider; m. Ella Thomas.
 - (5) Sim Snider; m. Arvilla (Billy) McFelly.
 1. Porter Snider; d. 1954.
 2. John C. Snider; m. Edna Allred. They lived at 218 McKeever Street in Andrews.
 3. Ralph Snider; m. Hazel Schultz. They lived on a farm southeast of Andrews.
 - (1) Dean Snider; was the basketball coach at Andrews in 1943 when Rex Myers was on the team.
 4. Mary N. Snider; unmarried; lived at 1150½ Byron Street in Huntington.
 5. Alice Snider; m. (unknown) Lambert
 - (1) Robert Lambert
 6. George Snider; 1st m. (unknown) Krieg; 2nd m. Tabitha Little.
 - (1) Cleo Snider; deceased in 1970.
 7. Sena Snider; m. (unknown) Kriegbaum.
 8. Rose Mae Snider; m. Henry Luther; lived in Huntington.
 9. Oliver Snider; m. Lyde Randolph.

- (1) Wilbur Snider; 1st m. Elsie Mann. 2nd m. Dorothy Jones.
 1. Donald Snider
3. George Snyder; m. Martha Foshee.
 - (1) Nellie Snyder; m. Samuel Fulton.
 1. Herbert Fulton; b. 1883; d. 1966; m. Jessie Thomas, the daughter of Robert Thomas, sister of Hazel Thomas Byers.
 - (1) Leonard Thomas Fulton; b. 1913; lived at 3333 Anderson Parkway, Toledo, Ohio, in 1970.
 - (2) Maxine Fulton; b. 1915.
 2. Howard Fulton; m. Etta Buzzard.
 - (1) Robert Fulton; Huntington Dairy.
 - (2) Ruth Catherine Fulton
 - (3) Louise Fulton; m. Asa Raker; Huntington restaurant.
 - (4) Richard Fulton; Huntington Dairy.
 - (5) Dorothy Fulton
 3. Edith Fulton; m. Claude Breckner.
 - (2) Elizabeth Snyder; m. A. H. Shaffer, M. D.; Huntington; no children.
4. Mary Snyder; b. 18 May 1824 in Chambersburg, Franklin County, PA.; d. 17 Oct 1894; second wife of Solomon Myers of Andrews. She and Solomon are buried at Riverside Cemetery, Andrews IN.
 - (1) George H. Myers; b. 1854; d. 1925; m. Myra McKeever; b. 1858; d. 1927. Both buried at Andrews.
 1. Clara Blanche Myers; b. 1886; d. 1967; m. Brice Bailey; b. 1884; d. 1947. Blanche buried at Andrews.
 2. Francis S. Myers; b. 1895; d. 1969; m. Perdita Tibbals; b. 1896; d. 1993. Both buried at Greenlawn Memorial Park, Fort Wayne
 - (1) Marcus G. Myers; b. 1922; m. Thelma Wainwright.
 1. Philip A. Myers; b. 1947.
 2. Jeanne A. Myers; b. 1950.
 3. Daniel K. Myers; b. 1952.
 4. Timothy Myers, b. 25 May 1958, d. 26 May 1958.
 - (2) Rex B. Myers; b. 1926; d. 1971; unmarried. Buried at Greenlawn Memorial Park, Fort Wayne.
- (2) Mary Jane Myers
- (3) James Myers
- (4) Isadora Myers
- (5) Mary Ellen Myers
- (6) William Santford Myers
- (7) Emma B. Myers
5. Samuel Snyder; b. 1826; d. 1884.
6. Joe Snyder; 1st m. Ellen (unknown); 2nd m. (unknown).
 - (1) Grant Snyder (from 1st marriage); d. 1899. Buried at Andrews.
 - (2) Ellsworth Snyder

7. Margaret Snider; born in Chambersburg PA; died c. 1865; married Jacob Dausman, who was born in Alsace. For a time, Jacob had a tailor shop in Mt. Etna, Huntington County, Indiana. Later, they moved to Goshen in Elkhart County.
 - (1) George Benton Dausman; b. 6 Mar 1842; d. 27 Feb 1863.
 - (2) Mary Dausman; b. 12 Oct 1843; d. 18 Sep 1914; m. Levi Bickel.
 - (3) Amanda Dausman; b. 13 Sep 1845; d. 9 Jan 1892; m. Joseph Hilbish.
 - (4) Charlotte Dausman; b. 20 Mar 1847; d. 18 Mar 1857.
 - (5) Elethea Dausman; b. 3 Mar 1849; d. 27 Jan 1926.
 - (6) Margaret Ann Dausman; b. 24 Jan 1851; d. 1 Jul 1928; m. John Himebaugh.
 - (7) Samuel Addison Dausman; b. 12 Jan 1853; d. 22 Oct 1855.
 - (8) Rezin Dausman; b. 12 Jan 1853; d. 18 Apr 1927.
 1. Louis Dutrow
 - (9) Martha Jane Dausman; b. 9 Mar 1857; d. 12 Mar 1859.
 - (10) William Latta Dausman; b. 7 Jan 1859; d. 6 May 1866.
 - (11) Ethan Allen Dausman; b. 3 Jan 1861; d. 21 Sep 1938; m. Mary Stauffer. They lived in Goshen. He was in the state legislature in 1918, per Blanche Myers notes.
 1. Gertrude Dausman
 - (12) Francis Marion Dausman; b. 3 Jun 1863; d. 20 Jul 1865.
 - (13) Arilla Dausman; b. 14 Dec 1865; d. 29 Jan 1885.
8. Martha Snider; m. Jacob Slusser.
 - (1) John Slusser; lived at Danville, IL.
 - (2) Ira Slusser; lived in Huntington, IN.
 1. (unknown) Slusser; m. E. E. Yarger; lived in Huntington, IN.
 2. Cleo Slusser; m. Frank Berry; lived in Huntington, IN.
 - (3) Frank Slusser; lived in Huntington, IN.
 - (4) Jane Slusser; lived in Huntington, IN.
 - (5) Lou Slusser; lived in Chicago, IL.
 - (6) George Slusser; lived in Danville, IL.
 - (7) Lin Slusser; lived in Huntington, IN.
 - (8) Andy Slusser; lived in Chicago, IL.
9. Elizabeth Snyder; m. (unknown) Palmer
 - (1) J. W. Palmer; d. 192?
 1. Emma Palmer; b. 1886; lived near Dayton, OH.
 2. Arthur Palmer; lived near Indianapolis.
 3. Louis Palmer; lived in Marion, IN.
 4. Laura Palmer; lived near Dayton, OH.
 - (2) Alice Palmer; d. 1927(?); m. Addison Kellam; d. 1925.
 1. Myrtle Kellam; b. 1886; d. 1924.
 2. Hazel Kellam; b. 1890; d. 1933; m. (unknown) Schmucker, of Wabash County IN, killed in auto accident.
 3. Everett Kellam; m. Florence Wire. He was a railroader, killed on the Wabash.

- (1) Della Kellam; lived in Andrews, IN.
 - (2) Everett Kellam; lived in Andrews, IN.
 - (3) George Kellam; lived in Andrews, IN.
 - (4) Ralph Kellam
- (3) Charles Palmer; d. 1933; m. Ann Torpy; d. 1933.
- 1. Ralph Palmer (adopted); lived in Monticello, IN.

Excerpts from family history narrative by Ethan Allen Dausman:

Jacob Dausman married Margaret Snyder, daughter of Jacob Snyder, proprietor of a leather store in Canton, Ohio. Jacob Snyder's wife was Marie Stahl. She was born in Philadelphia. When a girl, she stood at the front gate of their residence and watched George Washington ride by on horseback.

After marriage, Jacob and Marie located at Chambersburgh, Franklin County, PA. Margaret was born there. The family later moved to Canton, Ohio. Later, Jacob sold his property in Canton and the family settled in Huntington County, Indiana.

My father had a tailor shop in Mt. Etna. Later, he moved his family to Elkhart County. Margaret died about 1865.

Appendix 43

Yandes (Yantis) Family

Daniel Yandes was born prior to 1750 in Germany (perhaps Alsace-Lorraine). He had a brother, John. Daniel lived in York County, Pennsylvania, prior to 1786. He was a wagon maker and lived in Littlestown (now in Adams County), owning lots Nos. 49 and 50. He went to church in Frederick County, Maryland, before moving there. On June 27, 1769, he married Anna Barbara Winter. (Evangelical Lutheran Church, page 370. Copies of church records are in the Maryland Historical Society at Baltimore.)

They had eight children, probably all born in York County. York County tax lists of 1779, 1780 and 1781 list Daniel. York County, Pennsylvania, in the Revolution lists Daniel Yantes on pages 178 and 181, Germany Township. 45A. (He rendered material aid?) He died in Frederick County c. 1804.

Children:

1. John; b. 7 May 1770 in York Co. PA; d. c. 1810; married Catherine Lauer 9 Apr 1792.
2. John George; b. 9 Sep 1772; d. 1840-1850 in Miami County, Ohio; married Ann Mary Roth 25 Dec 1795.
3. Mary (Anna Maria); b. c. 1774 in York County; d. 5 Aug 1850 in Millville, Ohio; married Michael Battenberg; lived in Butler Co., OH, in 1826.
4. Catherine; b. 27 Oct 1776 in York County; d. 4 Jul 1848 in Pickaway Co. OH; married Henry Yantis, son of John.
5. Elizabeth; b. c. 1780; married George Flenner.
6. Daniel; b. 15 May 1781 in York County; married Mary (unknown) on 12 Dec 1798. Owned land in Miami County, Ohio.
7. Jacob; b. 2 Jan 1783; d. 1805 in Frederick, MD; unmarried.
8. Maria Barbara; christened 19 Sep 1785 in York County; married Jonathan Powell.

Census of Frederick County, Maryland - 1790.

		Free males 16 and up	Free males under 16	Free white females
Yantis, Daniel	p. 60	2	3	5
Yantis, John	p. 60	1	4	5

Census of Frederick County, Maryland - 1800.

Liberty Town District No. 7.

John Yandes	M to 10	1	F to 10	2	p. 962
	16-25	1			
	26-45	1	26-45	1	
Daniel Yandes	M 16-25	2	F 16-25	1	p. 972
	26-45		26-45	1	
	45 up	1	45 up	1	

John George Yantis (known as George) was born 9 Sep 1772 in York County, PA, and died in Miami County, OH, between 1840 and 1850. He married Ann Mary Roth on 25 Dec 1795.

Children:

1. Catherine; m. Thomas Beggs in 1819.
2. Elizabeth; m. William Scott; 24 Sep 1819 in Miami County, Ohio.
3. Sarah; m. James Marr; 18 Oct 1839 in Miami County, Ohio.
4. Solomon; b. about 1794; d. 25 Apr 1890, age 96¹; unmarried.
5. Samuel; b. 18 Apr 1800; (Nettie Yantis note says 18 Apr 1801).
6. Lydia; b. 13 Jun 1801.
7. Barbara; b. 25 Jan 1817.
8. David; b. about 1820.

Note: In 1965, the Yantis family Bible was in the possession of Mr. Ira Everhart, 206 Ash Street, Greenville, Ohio.

Samuel Yantis was born 18 Apr 1800 in Frederick or Washington County, MD., to John George and Ann Mary (Roth) Yantis. He died 28 Mar 1838 in Miami County, Ohio. He is buried in the farm cemetery. On 27 Jul 1826, he married Jane Clingan who was born about 1804 in Kentucky and died between 1870 and 1880. Her parents were Edward and Susannah Clingan. The farm graveyard is located on S27, R10N, T2E, in Elizabeth Township, Miami County, Ohio. {Marriage records in courthouse in Miami County. Federal census records for 1850-1860-1870-1880 for Miami County.}

Children:

1. Mary; b. 21 May 1827 in Ohio; d. 3 Jan 1844, Miami County; buried in farm cemetery.
2. Nancy; b. 1829 in Ohio; d. 9 Jan 1844, Miami County; buried in farm cemetery.
3. John; b. about 1830 in Ohio; d. after 1880; married Elizabeth Oaks on 30 Dec 1860.
4. Melinda; b. about 1831 in Ohio.
5. George William; b. 19 Dec 1834 in Ohio; d. 19 May 1884 in Miami County; married Sarah Ann See on 4 Apr 1862.
6. Sarah; b. 28 Sep 1835 in Ohio; d. 26 Oct 1907; buried in Riverside Cemetery in Andrews, Indiana; married Francis McKeever on 25 Feb 1857.
7. Samuel K.; b. 1837 in Ohio; d. 18 Aug 1860 in Miami County; buried in farm cemetery.

Barbara Yantis was born 25 Jan 1817 to John George and Ann Mary (Roth) Yantis. She was married to John B. Julien on 22 Oct 1833 in Miami County, Ohio. She died 14 Aug 1885 in Indianapolis. (Buried in Crown Hill Cemetery?)

Children:

1. John Wesley
2. Rachel

¹ Note in family Bible: "Uncle Solamen Yantis died 4-25-1890, age 96."

3. Hiram
4. George
5. Isaac
6. James Butler; b. 1849; d. about 1908; married Sarah Fortune.
 - (1) Nellie Mae Julien
 - (2) Mabel Julien; b. 1891; d. after 1970; m. Benjamin H. Stafford; buried at Crown Hill Cemetery (?).
 1. Rita Elizabeth Stafford; b. 1919; m. Marvin Brinkman.
 - (1) Bonita E. Brinkman
 - (2) David R. Brinkman
 - (3) Alan R. Brinkman
 2. Roderick Stafford
 3. Isabelle Joyce Stafford; m. Robert Jeffries.
 - (1) Robert Jeffries
 - (2) Susan Jeffries
 - (3) Richard Jeffries
7. Mary

George William Yantis was born 19 Dec 1834 to Samuel and Jane (Clingan) Yantis in Ohio. He married Sarah Ann See on 4 Apr 1882 and died 19 May 1884 in Miami County, Ohio.

Children:

1. Freeman; b. 4 Mar 1863.
 - (1) Maude Yantis; b. 28 May 1891; m. Charles Rowe.
 - (2) George Yantis; b. 13 Jul 1892; d. 1966 in Troy, Ohio; married Ruth Tower; b. 1 Jan 1900.
2. Ulysses GRANT; b. 30 Jan 1865; d. 19 Sep 1899; m. Ora Ege of Peru, IN.
3. Emma; b. 16 Aug 1867; married John Everhart.
 - (1) Ira Everhart; b. 17 Oct 1889.
 - (2) Harry Everhart; b. 25 Apr 1898.
4. Sam; b. 12 Dec 1878; d. 1940; m. Ora Ege Yantis. Sam married Ora after Grant died. They had one daughter, Anna.
5. Clara; b. 4 Jun 1873; m. Elmer Davy.
6. Cory; b. 8 Apr 1876; d. 1953; m. Frances Wells.
7. William J.; b. 13 Apr 1879; d. 1964; m. Dena Evans.
8. Frank; b. 13 Apr 1879; d. 1955; m. Stella Rinehart.
 - (1) Loran L.
 - (2) Glen
 - (3) Pearl (female)
 - (4) Edna
 - (5) Morris

Sarah Yantis was born 28 Sep 1835 to Samuel and Jane (Clingan) Yantis in Ohio. She married Francis McKeever on 25 Feb 1857 and resided on a farm near Andrews, Indiana. She died 26 Oct 1907. She and Francis are both buried at Riverside Cemetery at Andrews, Indiana. For more on Sarah, see Appendix 41.

Census of 1859 for Miami County, Ohio. Page 4, Elizabeth Twp., July 1850:

	Age		Place of Birth
Jane Yantis	46		Kentucky
John Yantis	20	Laborer	Ohio
Melinda Yantis	18		Ohio
George W. Yantis	16	Laborer	Ohio
Sarah Yantis	15		Ohio
Samuel Yantis	13		Ohio

The death certificate for Sarah Yantis McKeever cites age 72; place of death as Andrews, Indiana; date of death October 26, 1907; date of burial October 27, 1907; funeral home at Andrews; recorded Book 28, Page 30, Huntington County Health Department.

NOTES:

- Most of the Yantis data comes from Nettie Yantis, who grew up near Logansport, Indiana, and attended Purdue University. Marc Myers visited her in Springfield, Virginia, in 1968. At that time, they visited the National Archives and the court house at Frederick, Maryland.
- Marc also visited and corresponded with Ruth Tower Yantis in Troy, Ohio, and with Mabel Julien Stafford in Indianapolis.
- In September 1862, Robert E. Lee and his Confederate Army occupied the town of Frederick, Maryland, for a short time, until he was forced to retreat back across the Potomac to Virginia.
- Data from a page copied from a photostat by Mabel Julian Stafford on 16 Feb 1969:
- A Muster Roll of Nathaniel Page's Company of Militia of Colonel Mathias Slough's Battalion of Lancaster County destined for the camp in the Jerseys -- Sept. 11th, 1776. This document is found as #30 in the volume Am673 entitled:
Muster Roll of Lancaster County, Pennsylvania, 776.
Roll includes Private No. 24, Daniel Yendes.
- A Capsule History of Alsace-Lorraine (German Elsass-Lothringen):
From the time of Julius Caesar (c. 58 B.C.) until 451 A.D., the Germanic tribes (Alemanni and Franks) were in conflict with the Romans. The Romans dominated the area for four centuries. In 451, the Romans, Celts and Germans united to drive out Attila and his Huns. As the Huns retreated, the Alemanni moved into the area, taking advantage of declining Roman strength.
The rise of the Frankish kingdom and the later empire brought Alsace-Lorraine into the heart of a great political organization. Charlemagne resided at times in Alsace. The Rhine was the center of his empire.
In the centuries that followed, the region was broken up into small ecclesiastical and political units.
The religious and dynastic wars of the 17th century furnished the opportunity for great soldiers and military engineers to bring death

and devastation into the region. By 1700, France had conquered Alsace-Lorraine and all but brought about the dissolution of the Holy Roman Empire. The peace of Westphalia in 1648 marked the end of the long era of German domination and the beginning of the French era.

However, Louis XIV permitted political, social, economic and ecclesiastical institutions to continue much as before. The language, habits and institutions were German.

A feeling of loyalty to the French crown gradually linked together Alsace and France. Lorraine was incorporated into the kingdom of France in 1766.

The area was ceded by France to Germany in 1871, retroceded to France in 1919, annexed by Germany in 1940 and recovered by France in 1945.

- Sarah Yantis McKeever obituary:

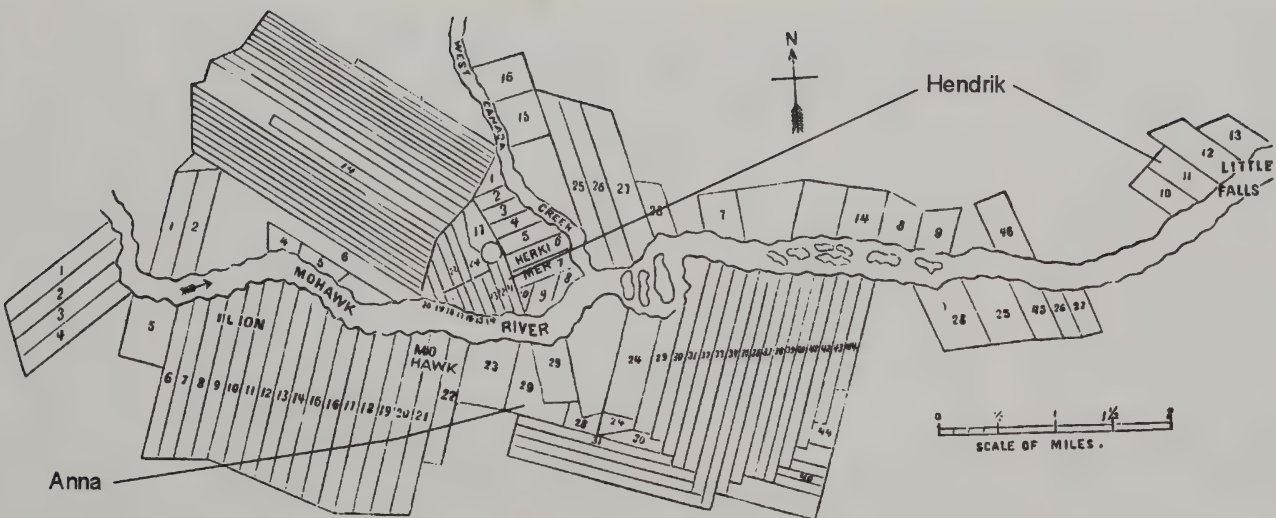
Saturday morning at 5:30 death removed another of Andrews' highly respected and aged citizens, Mrs. Sarah McKeever, after an illness of over three months. For two years she had been in poor health and about three months ago she was taken seriously ill and during a greater part of the time had been helpless. Her decline had been gradual and for some days her death had been expected at any time. From the time she was taken seriously ill her daughters and son had been in constant attendance upon her, that nothing should be left undone to make her comfortable or to aid medical skill in her recovery.

Sarah Yantis was born September 28, 1835, on a farm in Miami County, Ohio, where she lived with her parents until twenty-two years of age when she was united in marriage with Francis McKeever, February 25, 1857. After a residence of three years in the native county, they moved to Indiana locating near Lagro, in Wabash County, and in 1866 moved to the farm west of Andrews where she passed her remaining days, one of the county's most respected citizens. Mr. McKeever died in January 1879. Nine children had been born to this couple, five of whom survive the mother and are, Mesdames Geo. H. Myers, C. E. Cummings, east of town; Elbert Fullhart south of town; Chas. Snowden of Kansas City and Samuel McKeever, who with his mother lived on the farm.. Six grandchildren also survived her. Since 1866 deceased had been a member of the Methodist church and one of its faithful members and when health permitted, one of its earnest workers.

The funeral was held at the late residence Monday afternoon at 2 o'clock, Rev. J.T. Fetter officiating. Interment in Riverside cemetery.

Appendix 44

Burnetsfield Patent



PATENTEES.	LOTS.	ACRES.	WHICH SIDE RIVER.
Lant, Anna Catharine, widow,	13	30	North.
Same,	13	70	"
Mayor, Hendrik,	11	30	"
Same,	11	70	"
Mayor, Anna,	20	100	South.

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Myers, Daniel K.

Myers, Francis

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Myers, Marcus G.

Myers, Michael

Myers, Philip A.

Myers, Rex

Snedeger, Janet

Tibbals, Perdita

Cemetery records and gravestones:

Greenlawn Memorial Park, Fort Wayne, Indiana.

Ft. Herkimer Church Cemetery, Herkimer County, New York.

Mohawk Cemetery, Mohawk, New York.

Monument City Cemetery, Pope Township, Huntington County, Indiana.

Mt. Hope Cemetery, Huntington, Indiana.

Oak View Cemetery, Frankfort, New York.

Riverside Cemetery, Andrews, Indiana.

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Porr, Margaret

Rand, Jean MacNeish

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Myers, George H.

Myers, Perdita Tibbals

Myers, Rex

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Myers, Francis and Perdita

Wills:

Myers, John F.

Index

B

Bailey
 Brice, 46, 71, 169-70
 Baker
 Nancy, 48
 Barnes
 Alice Myers, 25, 28,
 29, 30, 31, 32, 35,
 36, 37
 Leila, 32
 Nellie, 32
 Nettie, 31
 Wilson, 32
 Beirman
 Mary, 30
 Bell
 Elizabeth, 33
 Jacob, 33
 Jacob, Jr., 33
 Maria, 33
 Philip, 33
 Benson
 Linda Sue, 57
 Pamela, 57
 Richard, 57
 Wayne, 57
 Bierman
 Mary, 33
 Bonewitz
 Reid, 86
 Brewer
 Bess, 48
 Brent Allen, 48
 Charles, 48
 Colleta Dian, 48
 David, 50
 Debbie, 50
 Ethel, 48
 Helen, 48
 Inez, 50
 Jennifer Jo, 48
 Lloyd, 48
 Michael, 50
 Paul, 48
 Paula Jean, 48
 Robert Lee, 48
 Ronald, 48
 Susan Carol, 28
 Terrie Sue, 50
 Thomas, 43, 48
 Bridwell
 Brent, 56

Gilbert, 56

Kim, 56

Brown

Eldon, 58

James, 57

Nellie, 54

Oliver, 54, 57

Byers

Cecil, 62

Laura Jane, 62, 64

C

Campbell

Glen, 62

Carpenter

Hubert, 56

John, 56

John Elmer, 43, 56

Marguerite, 56

Maude, 56

Sue, 56

Christman

Ann Eliza, 37

Frederick, 33

Coll

Dorothy, 63

Roy, 63

Crane

Charles, 57

Cummings

Charles, 46, 71

Cunigunda. *See*

Kunigunda

D

Davis

Martin, 39

Deuel

Frank D., 28, 30, 34

Dillon

Bob, 62

Maude, 62

Dunscombe

Mabel, 54

E

Eaton

Gladys, 32, 168

Ellis

Oziah, 63

Emley

Charles, 50

F

Faulkner

Sumner, 40

Fisher

Charles, 56

Glen, 56

Fox

Polly, 37

Frank

Abigail, 35

Anna, 33

Conrad, Jr., 33

Elizabeth, 35

John, 35, 36

Lena, 33

Mary Elisabeth, 37

Funderburg

John, 86

G

Getman

Anna Maria, 29, 30,
 33

Delia, 37

Elisabeth, 35

Frederick, 30, 33

Margaret, 37

Mary Elisabeth, 37

Peter, 35, 37

Gibson

Bruce Kevin, 54

David Stuart, 54

Don, 54

H

Haeger

Pastor Johann

Frederich, 24

Hager. *See* Haeger

Hamlin

Henry, 39

Harmon

Carl, 55

Nancy, 55

Raymond, 55

Hart

Anna Harriet, 61, 62,
 63, 82, 89

Elizabeth, 63

John Crozier, 62, 63

John J., 63, 85

Mary Josephine, 61,
62, 63, 78, 82
Thadeus, 77
Thomas, 62, 63
Will, 63

Harter
Peter, 38

Hatch
Alice Griffin, 28, 29,
31, 37

Hawley
Mary Breed, 37

Helmer
Conrad, 33
Henry, 33, 37
Johan Adam, 33
Johannes, 33
William, 35

Herrick
Arthur, 54
Betty, 54
Bobbie, 54
Carl, 54
Craig, 54
Henry, 53, 54
Howard, 54
Irvin, 54
John, 54
Lois, 55
Martha, 54
Patricia, 54
Robert, 54
Scott, 54
Stephen, 54
Theodore, 54

Hill
Alfred, 39

Hills
Helen Maud, 24, 25,
28, 35, 37, 105–11

Hilts
Dorothea, 33

Houghtaling
Arminta Jane, 42, 43,
44, 70
Rebecca, 44
Stephen, 44

Houser
Roy, 64

Howard
Lynn, 48

I

Ingham
Charles, 40
Harriet, 40

J

Jeffry
Howard, 79
Jennings
Belle, 62
Blanche, 62
Cecil, 62
Gilbert, 62
Joe, 62
Lou, 62
Myron, 63
Tom, 62
Johnson
Harvey, 40
Lee, 50
Nathan, 48
Jones
Hank, 24, 25, 161–62

K

Kee
Cheryl, 48
Don, 48
Donellen, 48
Kelly
Chester, 53
Clayton, 43, 53, 54
Clyde, 53
Lola Mabel, 54–55
Martha, 53
Royden K., 53

Kirby
Martha, 54

Kissinger
Pat, 50

Kline
Homer, 48
Roy, 48
Virgil, 48

Knight
Clyde, 46, 71
James, 71, 88
Max, 71, 74

Kocherthal
Joshua, 24, 25, 99

Kruger
Belle, 53
Kunigunda
Anna, 15, 24–27, 29

L

LaForge
Roxy, 89
Leder
Christina, 34, 39
Long
Charles, 51

James, 51

M

Majer. See Myers
Matthews

Doris, 52
Florine, 52
Glen, 52
Glen, Jr., 52
Harry, 52
Hazel, 52
John, 43, 52
John, Jr., 52
Mildred, 52
Virginia, 52

Mayer. See Myers

Mayor. See Myers

McCoy
Ann, 54

McKeever
Francis, 46, 47
Lena, 46, 61, 71
Myra, 46, 47, 59, 70,
85

McVay
Pete, 48

Meier. See Myers

Melling
John, 57
John Larry, 58
Peggie, 57

Meyer. See Myers
Moyers. See Myers

Mundy
Hazel, 85
Martha, 85

Myers
Abram, 37
Alan, 57
Alice Barnes, 25, 28,
29, 30, 31, 32, 35,
36, 37
Almeron, 41, 42
Anna Eva, 33
Anna Margaret, 30,
37
Anna Maria, 25
Asa, 40, 41
Carl, 36
Catharina, 34
Catherine, 25, 29, 30
Charles, 29, 32, 35,
36, 37, 39, 41
Charles Edgar, 37
Christian, 24, 25,
159–60

Clara Blanche, 42,
43, 46, 70, 75,
153-54, 169-70
Daniel F., 30, 37, 38
Daniel Kevin, 46, **68**
Daniel, Jr., 37
Elisabeth, 30, 35, 40
Elizabeth, 33, 35, 40
Ellen, 41, **45**
Emma Belle, 41, 43,
45, 56
Evaline, 30, 37
Everett, 57
Felix, 40, 41
Flora, 42
Floyd, 57
Francis Solomon, 43,
46, 51, 53, 57, 59,
60, 61, 64, 70, **77**,
78, 79, 81, 83, 84,
85, 86
Fred, 37
Frederick, 28
Frederick H., 27, 29,
30, 31, 32, 33, 34,
35-38, 39, 40, 100,
120, 163
Frederick, Jr., 30, 35
George F., 27, 29, 30,
31, 32, 35, 36, 37,
39, 40, 41, 166
George H., 40, 41,
43, 44, **45**, 46, **47**,
59, 70
Gertude, 33
Helen Marion, 35
Henrich, 15, 24-27,
28, 29
Henrich H., 34
Henry F., 29, 30, 35,
37, 165
Henry M., 34
Hobert Eugene, 35
Isadora, 41, 43, 44,
45, 52
Ivan, 57
James, 41, 43, 44,
45, 51
Jane, **45**
Jeanne Anne, 31, 46,
63, 64, **68**, 73, **84**
Jeffrey, 57
Johann, 33-34
Johann Henrich, 25,
28, 29, 30
Johann Peter, 34
Johannas, 24
Johannas Gerlach, 33

Johannes, 33
John F., 27, 29, 30,
32, 35, 36, 37, 39-
41, 42, 43, 44, 70,
112, 113, 115
Julia Frances, 35
Katherine, 30, 38
Katy, 37
Marcus Gene, 25, 26,
29, 31, 32, 37, 40,
43, 46, 53, 59, **60**,
62, 63, **67**, 69-91,
71, **83**
Margaret, 29, 32, 36,
39, 40
Margaret Elizabeth,
35
Margretha, 33
Maria, 29, 33
Mary, 30, 35, 41
Mary Ann, 40, 42, 44,
70
Mary Ellen, 43, 53, 54
Mary Jane, 43, 44,
48-50
Matthew, 40, 41, 42,
43, 70, 116
Maude, 51
Michael, 29, 30, 31
Michael F., 27, 30,
32, 36, 37, 167
Nancy, 30, 32, 38, 40
Nellie, 57
Nicholas H., 34
Norman, 41, 42, 43,
44, **45**
Peter, 28, 42
Peter H., 30, 33
Philip Alan, 46, **60**, **67**
Rex Burton, 25, 26,
32, 37, 46, 53, 59,
60, 62, 63, 64-65,
71, 81, 83, 84, 85
Rick, 48
Sanford, 32, 36, 40,
41, 123
Shirley, 51
Solomon, 40, 42-45,
46, 48, 51, 52, 53,
56, 57, 59, 69, 70,
75
Stephen H., 41, 42,
43, 44, 137
Tabitha Jill, 48
Timothy, 46
W. Irvin, 57
William Henry, 35

William Santford, 41,
43, **45**, 57-58
Myers, Peter, Lt., 24

P

Parker
Sarah Ellen, 57
Parsons
Charles, 32
Charles Francis, 32
Margaret Porr, 25, 27,
28, 29, 31, 32, 35,
36, 39, 41, 146-51,
152
Perry
Samuel, 39
Pierce
Mildred, 54
Poepple
Matthew Scott, 48
Stanley W., 48
Porr
Margaret Parsons,
25, 27, 28, 29, 31,
32, 35, 36, 39, 41,
146-51, 152
Pratt
Bethel, 48
David, 48
Jane, 48
Lewis M., 48
Ruth, 48
Thomas, 48
Velma Kay, 48
Purdee
Elizabeth, 39

R

Rand
Jean, 24
Rittenhouse
Ethel, 57
Roberts
Thomas, 38
Roppel
Bruce, 55
Dorothy, 54
Henry, 54
Roger, 55
Rudy
Grace, 48

S

Sanderson
Dora, 62
Joseph, 89
Lena, 62

- Satchwill
 Betty, 48
 Satterthwaite
 Charles, 62
 Fannie, 62
 Hiram Ulysses, 62
 Laura Jane, 62
 Paul, 62
 Schell
 Barbara, 33
 Henry, 33
 John, 33
 Schmitt. *See* Smith
 Schmucker
 Judy, 48
 Shafer
 Dorothea, 56
 Shelby
 Edward, 40
 Silvia
 Columbus, 43, 51
 Simmendinger
 Ulrich, 26, 97
 Smith
 Catherine, 35
 Christina, 32
 Elisabeth, 37, 42
 Elizabeth, 32, 39
 Frederick, 32, 34, 39
 Snider
 Lewis, 43, 57
 Mary, 44
 Snyder
 Mary, 42, 43, **45**, 48,
 51, 52, 53, 56, 57,
 70
 Stauring. *See* Sterling
 Henry, 37
 Nicholas, 35
 Stephan
 Robert, 77
 Stoops
 Flora, 43, 57
 Sweet
 Carrie, 58
 Syllabach
 John, 36
 Richard, 36
- T**
 Thomas
 Adeline, 61, 62
 Christopher, 63
 Daniel, 56
 David, 62
 Dora, 62
 Hazel Jane, 62
 Tibbals
 Anna Doyce, 46, 61,
 71
 Etta Perdita, 25, 26,
 37, 42, 46, 59, **60**,
 61-63, 64, 74, 77,
 81, 83, 84, 85, 91,
 155-56
 Harriet, 61, 62
 Sheridan, 61, 63, 78,
 85, 86

- W**
 Wainwright
 Byron, 46
 May, 46
 Thelma Janet, 46, **67**,
 91
 Weaver
 Anna Margretha, 28,
 30, 31, 32, 33, 35
 Nicholas, 28
 Peter J., 30
 Weber. *See* Weaver
 George, 29
 Jacob, 27, 29, 39
 Peter, 29
 Peter J., 29
 Wever. *See* Weaver,
 Weber
 Wilson
 Cecelia, 61, 83
 Grayston, 83
 Wood
 Calvin, 40

- Y**
 Yantis
 Sarah, 46, **47**
 Young
 Lucinda, 42

- Z**
 Zerby
 Leona, 62, 63



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